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ATLANTIC EDITION { THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON / FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Army Men Go Up 14 Miles

Set Stratosphere Record

Great Feat Is Faultless

Italy Warns Boycotters

U. S. Stands in the Breach

Depression Is 26 Billions

CAPT. ALBERT W. STEVENS and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, U. S. A., reach 74,000 feet, the highest altitude ever attained by man, in the world's largest balloon, Explorer II. The epic flight to a height of 14 miles—the Settle-Fordney record of 1933 was 61,236 feet and the unofficial Soviet airmen record of 1934 was 72,000 feet—is conducted without the slightest mishap, although clearing the cliff at Rapid City, S. D., by only 50 feet at the take-off, and an easy landing is made 8 hours and 13 minutes later on a farm 240 miles to the west. The balloon, 315 feet in height, equal to a 31-story building, proves an amazing sight in the sky. The precious instruments, believed to have recorded new and important facts about the stratosphere, are parachuted from the balloon at 1000 feet height and land safely—A very delicate and very daring undertaking to extend human knowledge scores an almost perfect success.

¶ Captain Stevens acts as navigator on the great flight into the unknown, Captain Anderson manages the recording instruments and the cameras. Throughout the flight they keep in constant communication with their advisers on the earth. On this ninth adventure of men above the 40,000-foot altitude mark the scientific adventurers are very calm. Back of this calm is half a lifetime spent in the Air Corps Service, in developing the poise and resourcefulness such as saved them in July, 1934, when, with Major Kepner, in the Traveler, their balloon exploded 11 miles high, leaving them to descend at first in the gondola and then by parachutes in safety—Such extraordinary feats can be carried through only by the most extraordinary men.

¶ Philadelphia's Franklin Institute will check the instruments carried by the Explorer II. The records, it is hoped, will determine the intensity of the cosmic rays from several directions, determine the size of nuclear disintegration produced in lead by these rays, and show on special plates what the nuclear particles are like. With the outside temperature 68 degrees below zero, the men say they worked comfortably in the gondola at 19 degrees above. Prof. Auguste Piccard of Belgium, first stratospherian, declares he will attempt a flight to 90,000 feet. Happiest of all are 400 enlisted men at the National Geographic-Army camp at Rapid City—Back of the mighty flight is the steady, hard work of these humble privates for two years.

¶ Italy, as the League of Nations sanctions begin to pinch in one week ahead of the legal date of effectiveness, roars its displeasure and a warning. A five-page note is sent to each of the 50 League nations approving the sanctions, calling on each to make clear its individual position. After defending its own course, Italy intimates that reprisals will follow the sanctions program. Rome challenges the authority of the League's co-ordination committee to apply any sanctions at all. Later comes the first direct intimation that Italy may withdraw from the League. None of this was unexpected. It sounds loud and bold—But probably it is mild to what will rise from Rome when the boycott really settles to its strangle hold.

¶ As Italy protests, the American Foreign Policy Association raises the solemn warning that the American neutrality situation threatens defeat to the League boycott and may lead the United States into war. The F. P. A. sees the League, in its efforts to shut off raw material supplies to Italy, coming squarely up against the limited embargo which allows traders to maintain an open door into Italy. The State Department intimates that Congress, as soon as it meets in January, will be asked to extend the arms embargo to include raw materials. If the United States and Germany are unwilling or unable to prevent exports to Italy, a League blockade will follow. Italy says this will be an act of war—Unless Congress is called to correct the American laws, the blockade may, through involvement, mean war to the United States.

¶ The U. S. Department of Commerce figures that the cost of depression to the nation has been $26,631,000,000. The report shows that this sum has been taken out of savings to make up the difference between expenses and the value of goods and services produced during the past five years. Last year's production of goods and services was $48,561,000,000, a gain of $6,672,000,000 over 1933. Business had to draw $1,628,000,000 from surpluses and savings to meet wages, interest, dividends and outlays. It is believed that in 1935 losses will end, savings start up. Intelligent conditions will right things again—But, alas, however and whenever was it that intelligence wandered so far away?

Rome Warns League of Reprisals; Italy Tempts U.S. to Shun Sanctions

Rosso Explains How Sanctions Defense Will Affect the U. S.

Implies Rich Benefit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The Italian Government's combination protest and ultimatum to League of Nations members against economic sanctions was painstakingly expounded both to diplomatic officials and to the public here late yesterday.

Going first to the State Department, Augusto Rosso, Italian Ambassador, spent an hour with William Phillips, Undersecretary of State. Shortly thereafter he received newspaper correspondents at the Embassy and for an equal time expounded the official apologia for Italy's position which yesterday was transmitted by his Government to all League states participating in the sanctions program.

Had Double Purpose

Technically, its presentation to the State Department was a mere diplomatic courtesy intended to inform this Government of what action Italy was taking in retaliation against League sanctions, and the reasons for so doing.

Behind the diplomatic courtesy, however, was the much more important desire to get the Italian point of view before the American public—a point of view which the Italians insist has been ignored or unfairly treated in the general American tendency to take the side of alleged British idealism and of Ethiopian aspirations.

© Bachrach

Augusto Rosso

Italian Ambassador to the United States

Some See Other Motives

In some quarters there was also a disposition to see in the care employed here to expound the note an effort to forestall the movement already well under way here for new legislation which would permit the United States to take exactly the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

Protest on Sanctions Sent to Nations Who Signed Up

Uneasy at Boycott

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Nov. 12—Drawing a gloomy picture of economic chaos and the inevitable international complications that would arise by strict enforcement of the sanctions dictated by the League of Nations against Italy, the Fascist Government in a diplomatic note addressed to the Governments of all sanctionist countries, urges them to define clearly their respective attitude toward Italy. Upon the replies will depend, it is stated, Italy's future relations with individual sanctionist countries and with the League of Nations.

"Illegal," "Arbitrary"

The note, which is strongly worded against the alleged illegal and arbitrary action of the procedure adopted by the League toward the Italo-Ethiopian dispute and the successive conflict, recapitulated the Italians' arguments in support of the Italian thesis against Ethiopia. Italy, the note declares, has been forced to start military operations against Ethiopia only after the League's refusal to take into consideration her grievances and claims against a country which was a constant menace to Italian possessions in East Africa. Far from being considered the "ag-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

U.S.-Canadian Trade Treaty Is Vital Step

Is Effected by President Without Submission to Congress

Saves Needed Time

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Nov. 12—Western wheat, British Columbian lumber, Ontario and Quebec dairy products, fish and potatoes of the maritimes, will benefit under the new reciprocity treaty, it is learned on good authority.

The American need for wheat and dairy products has simplified the acceptance of Canada's call for concessions, although western lumber and eastern fishing and potato-raising interests in the United States have been lobbying hard against the treaty, it is heard here.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Negotiation of the new United States-Canadian trade treaty, details of which are expected tomorrow, represents the triumph of a brand new variety of American diplomacy, in which the Legislature for almost the first time has given the Executive a free hand.

The final stage of the trade treaty negotiations represented the personal dealings of two men, W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, and President Roosevelt. When the treaty is signed, as it is expected to be some time this week, the rates can go into effect immediately, so far as the United States is concerned.

Congress Not Called On

Congress will not be called upon to pass upon them. By passing an amendment to the Tariff Act, the constitutionality of which is not yet tested, Congress appointed the President its negotiator, and the Canadian treaty is the latest and most important of several which have been the fruit of the policy.

This is a radical departure from traditional American policy in which Congress has always heretofore jealously insisted upon its rights.

On the other hand, the right of the Executive to enter into agreements with foreign countries within certain limitations is generally accepted in European countries. It was the failure of such authority which led to the ultimate defeat of the reciprocity agreement with Canada in 1911.

Then as now, the President was certain that he could command a Senate majority, but before the final vote could be taken enough international bad feeling and alarm had been engendered by ill-timed congressional debate, to cause the defeat of the proposal when it came before the Canadians in a general election.

Effective at Once

No further legislative enactment is necessary from the Canadian Parliament so that the rates will immediately go into effect, it is expected.

The "general provisions" of the new treaty, which are as important as the rates, insofar as the United States is concerned, must, however, receive ratification of the Canadian Parliament, it is understood. These general provisions represent Canadian concessions in the way of stabi-

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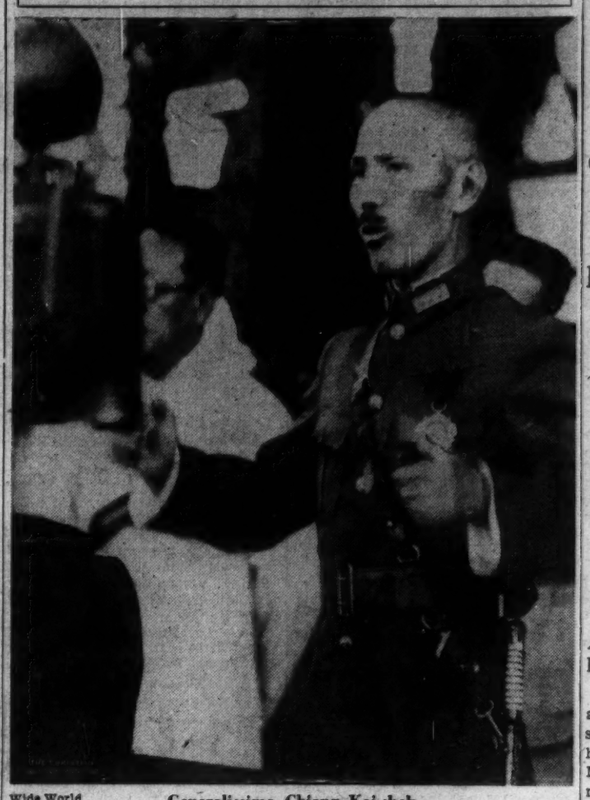
Chief of Kuomintang



Wide World

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek

Who Commands All the Nationalist Forces for the Nanking Government and Is the Leader of Kuomintang, the Ruling Party in China

Hopes to Open Amoskeag Mill Get Hard Blow

Governor's Committee Makes Pessimistic Report —Labor Confident

Boston Today—*also sees*—Richard Grant nominated to succeed Henry G. Wells as Public Utilities Commissioner—New England private airplane pilots make strong protest at Washington against being banned from air lanes in cloudy weather—East Boston citizens seek to revoke Suffolk Downs license—Boston port men seek port equality in American-Canadian trade treaty.

***Amoskeag*—Closing Forecast by Report**

Despite issuance of a report this afternoon by Gov. H. Styles Bridges' special investigating committee, holding that the Amoskeag mills in Manchester, N. H., probably would never reopen, labor interests were still confident today that some degree of order would come out of the present chaos.

The report saw liquidation of the mills as constituting a definite threat at this time. To officials of the United Textile Workers Union such liquidation means a financial operation which will facilitate reopening.

What such a liquidation means to the committee and to the owners of the mills was a matter of speculation today. Governor Bridges has expressed grave fears that the mills—largest in the world—would continue closed indefinitely and would be moved to the South.

The committee was appointed when the mills closed Sept. 26. Hearings and private investigation was made into the affairs of the company seeking some basis for reopening. Their report has been long awaited but its tone of gloom was not expected.

Labor leaders today expressed belief that the mills will shortly be reopened but on a much smaller operating scale.

(Details of the committee's report: Page 7)

***Grant*—Elevation To Utilities Board Announced**

A two-months-old State House rumor that Richard D. Grant, Governor Curley's chief secretary, would lose his $5000 post, was brought to earth today when the Governor announced that Grant will take over Henry G. Wells' $7000 job as member of the State Public Utilities Commission.

Turning rumor into fact, the chief executive declared that Mr. Wells has handed in his resignation, effective Nov. 20. Mr. Wells, the Governor said, had found another position. The resigning officer, however, beat the Governor by a few weeks, for Mr. Curley was ready to oust him on Dec. 1, when his term expired.

Mr. Grant's front office seat outside the Governor's office will be filled by Edward Hoy, a member of the secretarial staff.

Secretary Grant's shift from the Governor's office was predicted almost before Mr. Curley settled himself on Beacon Hill, for Mr. Grant never fitted with some of the Governor's closest friends.

Murmurs concerning his conduct toward several Curley men have been heard for some time, but not until within the last two months did the rumor arise that Secretary Grant would get Mr. Wells's utility job.

The appointment cannot be submitted to the Governor's Council until a week from tomorrow because Mr. Wells does not cast his utility mantle until Nov. 20. The council rule is that the job must be vacant before another man may be appointed to it.

***Air Pilots*—Protest Ruling of Authorities**

A group of highly indignant New England sport fliers headed by John H. Shobe, well-known fixed base operator at East Boston airport, today gathered at the office of Eugene Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, at Washington, D. C. Ranged about the room were scores of private fliers from all over the country. Cause of their indignation was the new ruling of the Department of Commerce whereby private planes shall not fly through overcast skies or broken clouds within 25 miles of an airway or within 25 miles of an airline airport.

The intent of the law is to prevent amateur "blind" flights by instruments through fog or clouds thereby avoiding any possibility of collision with transport air services. The effect of the law, however, is to stifle any private air business conducted at airports where transport planes land on poor weather days.

Informed observers stated that it placed the airlanes which were set up by the Federal Government for the use of all fliers on the same basis as a railroad track—open only to the regular licensed business

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Tuesday, Nov. 12

Italy Protests—Notes on Sanctions Forwarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ROME—Italy formally asked each League member applying sanctions for a statement of how far it intended to go, and promised full economic retaliation on Monday when the trade sanctions go into effect. Following dispatch of these notes, an official decree embargoed the importation of 197 products except by government permission, effective Monday.

Paris— A difficult period in Franco-Italian relations was predicted here on receipt of the Italian note—which is likely to redound to the advantage of the League and its sanctions. France was concerned that Italy would wreak considerable trade havoc by its retaliations, and might make military overtures toward Germany, re-fortifying the Italo-French border. France was inclined to be very disappointed at Italy's "ingratitude" for all that France had done in cushioning the British sanctionist energy. This feeling strengthens support against Italy and for the League.

It was recalled, however, that if Italy is negotiating with Germany (Baron Aloisi was reported in Munich where Hitler spent the week end), France is doing the same (as indicated elsewhere in this column).

Washington— The United States Government was informed by Italy that quite naturally its retaliation against sanctionist nations did not apply to the United States. Ambassador Rossi merely wanted the State Department to know what was going on.

Indirectly, observers saw the United States presented by a proposition something like this: If America continues to sell Italy, it may capture much of the trade of the sanctionist nations; if America passes a new neutrality law it loses that trade and faces a boycott from Italy.

Transatlantic—Woman Flier Reaches Africa

CASABLANCA, Morocco (AP)—Miss Jean Batten, New Zealand flier, hopped off for Villa de Cisneros, Rio de Oro, Spanish Northwest Africa, on her way to Brazil.

She arrived here at 4:15 p. m. yesterday after a solo flight from Lympne, Eng., in an attempt to set an England-to-Brazil record.

Franco-German—Tentative Negotiations Near

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—With the French ambassador returning home for instructions, and Hitler's personal envoy von Ribbentrop expected to visit Paris, direct negotiations between these two powers were hesitantly beginning to begin.

It is thought both here and in Britain that France is bound to come to terms with Germany if the French friendship with Italy finally breaks down over the sanctions issue. France might even sacrifice its military alliance with Russia, to which Germany vigorously objects, as a means of inducing an arms agreement with Germany.

London— Britain, although apparently expected by France to join in the current discussions with Germany later on, prefers to remain aloof for the present.

Rescue—Vessels Attend Stranded Crew

MANILA, P. I. (AP)—An unsigned radio message, "So far all is well," was received from the scene of the rock where 54 crew and passengers of the British freighter Silver Hazel were stranded, after their ship broke in two. The United States destroyer Peary is standing by in high seas and a second destroyer was speeding from Manila with special rescue equipment. A number of rescue vessels were at the spot, and the navy ships hoped to keep any of them from getting into trouble during the rescue work.

Radio Sets—Americans Own 25,551,569

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Approximately one half of the world's estimated 56,221,784 radio sets are in the United States, the Commerce Department reports. A total of 25,551,569 sets were counted in America as of Dec. 31 1934, compared with 7,055,464 in the United Kingdom, the next highest. This represents about one radio to five persons in the United States, and about one to 6.5 in the United Kingdom.

National Socialist—Britain Sends Thost Home

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Britain declined to renew the passport visé of the reputed unofficial head of the German National Socialist groups in Britain—Dr. H. W. Thost, correspondent for a German newspaper. He will leave the country at once.

It was generally assumed that the action had some connection with the expulsion from Germany last week of Britain's Consul at Hanover, Capt. C. R. Aue. The Consul was charged with betraying German military secrets to London, and Britain closed its Consulate following the incident.

Food Prices—Wallace Blames Corporation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Harassed by continued charges that AAA policies are the cause of high food prices, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, turned on his critics and declared that big business and industry were far more to blame than the AAA.

"The pig iron reduction control of the big steel companies in 1933," he declared heatedly, was in principle one thousand times as bad as the pig reduction campaign of 1933. Great corporations should not finance people to attack agricultural adjustment. They are too vulnerable."

Mr. Wallace's remarks coincide with the new economic doctrine being preached by Harold G. Moulton of the Brookings Institution, which holds that the solution to America's economic ills lies not in the main-

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

Depression Cost $26,600,000,000 In Loss of Income

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—The economic research division of the Commerce Department has been hard at work for many months trying to figure out just how much the faulty mechanism of America's wealth-producing machinery cost the nation in the years of the greatest depression in history.

In advance of a comprehensive volume covering the years 1929 to 1934, soon to be issued, Robert R. Nathan, chief of the division, discloses today that he has made estimates of one small fraction of the cost of the slump, and that it amounts to the staggering total of $26,600,000,000.

This figure represents the difference between the "national income produced" in those years, and the "national income paid out" but makes no estimate of the bigger item in the nation's loss by the trade stagnation, namely, the reduction in the normal output of goods.

How Loss Is Computed

The Nathan figure shows on one hand the "aggregate value of all commodities produced, and services rendered" in the 1929-1934 years; and on the other hand the "compensation, paid out to, or received by individuals for their productive services, whether labor, management, or the furnishing of capital."

Normally the first figure is bigger than the second. It represents business and agricultural "earnings." But in the years under discussion, the national economy was run at a loss. By years the loss was, approximately, $5,000,000,000 in 1930; $8,120,000,000 in 1931; $8,817,000,000 in 1932; $3,051,000,000 in 1933; and $1,628,000,000 in 1934.

Sees Business Uplift

Mr. Nathan reaches the hopeful finding that business losses declined by nearly 50 per cent from 1933 to 1934. Recent newspaper reports indicate that in 1935 many parts of the national economy are back in the profit class.

But the new Nathan statistics make no effort to add up the major loss of the depression, as economists see it: the loss in potential wealth-making production for five years, while factories were on part time or idle. However, the following Nathan figures of "national income

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Great Army Feat Of 14-Mile Rise Goes to Checkers

RAPID CITY, S. D., Nov. 12 (AP)—Confident that their record-breaking 14-mile vault into the stratosphere, from near here yesterday, had resulted in the collection of much valuable scientific data, Capt. Albert W. Stevens and Capt. Orvil A. Anderson today sent borrowed instruments to Washington for checking and talked of even greater accomplishments next year.

From the time Pilot Anderson commanded "Up ship" at 8 a. m., C. S. T., yesterday, until 4:30 p. m. when Observer Stevens gave the statement at White Lake, S. D., "Very nice landing—not a scratch," every moment was packed with thrills. At 74,000 feet they could actually see the curvature of the earth like the rim of a giant orange. "Boy, did it feel good to be on top of the world," said Captain Anderson.

Anxious Moments

They were not without anxious minutes either. Before the bag was fully inflated a 20-foot rip appeared to which a triple thickness "patch" was applied. Then as they scudded for the stratosphere, ballast had to be dropped when the canyon walls threatened to brush off the gondola in a fringe of trees. Again on the downward journey as they neared the earth the craft dropped at a speed of 500 feet a minute—much too fast for safety.

Out onto the "eggshell" climbed both men and overboard went instrument — each one

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Kuomintang Meets As Japan Prepares North China Move

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NANKING, Nov. 12—China's Kuomintang, or ruling Nationalist Party, met in Congress here today while tension in relations with Japan was developing at several focal points.

At Shanghai, anti-Japanese incidents left a wake of protest and demands for apology. Tokyo is reported seeking to avoid another "Shanghai incident," although troops were landed from warships.

Autonomous Province?

At Peiping, Maj.-Gen. Kenji Doihara arrived for a round of conferences believed preparing the way for ultimate establishment of an autonomous province in North China, under Japanese influence.

At Tokyo, Japanese opinion hardens toward the British proposal, made by Sir Frederick Leith-Ross, financial expert on mission in the Orient, for an international consortium to aid China.

Silver an Issue

Overshadowing and closely related to political friction, China's recent abandonment of the silver standard draws continued opposition from Tokyo because of the anti-Japanese effect on North China if Nanking's nationalization of silver is enforced there.

The Shanghai disturbances have suggested renewed possibilities of strong Japanese action to quell anti-Japanese agitators. Ruins at Chapei still remain as gaunt reminders of the bombardment in January, 1932, while Japanese armies were pushing farther into Manchuria and the World Disarmament Conference was preparing to open in Geneva.

Punishment Demanded

Punishment of the persons responsible for incidents last night was demanded today by a Japanese consular representative. The window of a Japanese-owned store was smashed on Nanking Road. Saturday night a Japanese marine was slain, precipitating the outbreaks. Handbills calling for "War on Japan to save China" were reported dropped by persons who quickly vanished.

The identity of the disorderly elements was in dispute, with Japanese contending they were Chinese, and the latter alleging deliberately staged incidents to throw discredit upon China.

Throwing of stones at a Japanese girl was also reported. Japanese protests, however, remained diplomatic. The landing of 5000 additional troops was declared to be for the purpose of replacements.

Meanwhile in North China, Japanese penetration is known to be continuing. Rumors are numerous,

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Civil Suits Are to Follow St. Louis Movie Acquittals

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 12 (AP)—Acquitted in a criminal case, defendants in the motion picture antitrust trial faced a civil suit for an injunction to restrain them from continuing alleged restraint of trade practices.

It was expected Russell Hardy, special Assistant United States Attorney General, in charge of the Government's prosecution in the criminal trial, would press in Federal Court today for immediate trial of the civil action.

All 13 individual and corporate defendants in the case charging violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act were acquitted of conspiracy charges yesterday.

Counsel for Paramount, one of three major cinema companies acquitted, said today they would file an affidavit alleging prejudice on the part of Federal District Court Judge George H. Moore.

Because of this, Judge Moore, who presided at the six-week trial, did not act on the Government's request for an early hearing of its application for an injunction to restrain the same film groups from continuing alleged restraint of trade practices.

Fifth Ave. Bans Mickey Mouse

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Mickey Mouse couldn't get by on Fifth Avenue.

The Fifth Avenue Association, an organization of merchants, owners and businessmen, which has laid down the rules of gentlemanly conduct for the avenue for 30 years, saw to that.

An upper Fifth Avenue shop went a bit far, it seems, in displaying the cavortings of an animated Mickey.

The association frowned and Mickey was exiled.

"That's not the sort of thing we want on the avenue at all," explained the association's secretary, Thomas W. Hughes "A lot of people stopping to gape at a window. It's downright undignified, that's what it is."

It develops that the gentlemanly conduct rules are being invoked more frequently today than formerly because merchants, slightly giddy with the business upturn, so far forget themselves at times as to be what the association terms vulgar.

Among other things that the association thinks are reprehensible are fire sales, closing-out sales, wholesale sales, stickers, posters and "pullers-in." Against these latter citizens, known to another profession as "steers," the association already has obtained legislation.

The association, domiciled in the Empire State Building, is proud of its success in making the avenue one of the world-famous shopping centers.

"Bond Street, Regent Street, what are they?" said Mr. Hughes. "Why they have come to us to help them organize associations of their own, that's what they are."

A survey showed that an average of 32,605 persons passed a certain spot on the avenue between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Streets every day between the shopping hours of 10:30 to 12:30, and 2 to 4 in the afternoon.

They didn't count the passers-by during the morning rush, noon or evening rush hours because that wasn't thought cricket as many of those persons were only going places and weren't shoppers.

Movie Men Charged With Violations Of The Antitrust Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—Watched by the film industry of the nation because of its possible bearing on picture distribution in all states, the movie conspiracy trial began Sept. 30 under an indictment returned at the instance of the Department of Justice, Jan. 11.

The charge was violation of the Sherman Antitrust Act in withholding films from the Grand Central, Missouri and Ambassador theaters since control of these houses was acquired last year by Fanchon & Marco, widely known stage show producers who have branched into theater operation in recent years.

Defendants were Warner Bros. Pictures, Inc., four of their subsidiaries and three of their executives, including Harry M. Warner, president; two Paramount movie corporations and one of their executives, and R-K-O Distributing Corporation and its president, Ned E. Depinet. Another defendant, Abel Cary Thomas of Warner Bros., was

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The Bible: Beacon Light of the World

The thirty-eighth installment of 54 daily articles, written by Albert F. Gilmore for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be found on

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Industrialists Hail Recovery At Reunion of War Board

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—With their 1931 and 1933 biennial meetings canceled because of the grave financial conditions of the country, members of the War Industries Board, organized by executive mandate of Woodrow Wilson in 1917, are in New York today for a resumption of their reunion custom, hailing signs that the country is "definitely on the mend."

More than 150 places were laid for the private luncheon session of the board at the Hotel Savoy-Plaza yesterday, which took the form of a tribute to Bernard M. Baruch, chairman. Industrialists, business executives, bankers, scholars and financiers were present from all parts of the country, making the consensus on the "upturn" impressively representative.

A report of the meeting was given by Herbert Bayard Swope, who said that while all joined in the belief that recovery was here, there was wide variance as to its causes and much concurrence that "over-regimentation and over-planning in Washington would jeopardize it."

Too Much Intervention

"Springing from the common ground of recognition of improvement, the question was raised that too much government intervention might possibly cause a setback in this recovery instead of aiding further improvement," he said.

Mr. Swope was mirthful over the reaction of his statement at the luncheon that "no matter what their desires might be they might just as well face the certainty of the re-election of Mr. Roosevelt."

"There were mingled boos, hisses and applause," he said. "I told them the secretary of the board, Mr. Howard Ingels, would book any bets against Mr. Roosevelt, but there was not a single taker."

International Situation

The announcement at the luncheon that Mr. Baruch was publishing within a fortnight a compilation of his writings under the title, "Taking the Profits Out of War," turned the talk to the international situation, and in this regard, Mr. Swope said, the agreement was general that the United States would not, and could not, afford to involve itself in another conflict. Both Mr. Baruch and Eugene Meyer, one-time chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, led emphatically in saying it must be "hands off Europe," he continued.

Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric Company and a member of the President's commission on social security, gave the only prepared speech of the luncheon in an analysis of federal unemployment insurance legislation. He took exception to the fact that this made the United States "the only country in the world, with the exception of Russia, where the employes do not pay a portion of the cost of unemployment insurance." Not only was it "right and proper" that they should contribute, he held, but "even more important, they will be more interested in the administration of it, making such administration more efficient and effective."

Mr. Baruch closed the meeting with a review of affairs since the war board was first called into being, saying he was still a Democrat and would remain so, and that there were "no clouds ahead to disturb him."

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New Frazier Act Unconstitutional, U. S. Court Holds

HARRISONBURG, Va., Nov. 12 (AP)—In a case in which Senator Harry Flood Byrd, of Virginia, Democratic critic of many new deal measures, joined with other creditors in attacking the law, Judge John Paul in United States District Court here held the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Mortgage Act unconstitutional in Virginia.

Senator Byrd said he was acting in the case not in a personal capacity but as guardian of the estate of the late Half Flood, Virginia congressman.

The decision was announced Nov. 10 after Judge Paul had departed for Abingdon.

Property Rights

Judge Paul said in the opinion that the act takes away substantial property rights guaranteed creditors under Virginia statutes, and the amendments do not overcome all of the objections raised by the Supreme Court in holding the original Frazier-Lemke Act unconstitutional.

The decision was handed down in dismissing the proceeding under which John Clayton Sherman, Mary Elizabeth Sherman and James Strother Sherman, bankrupt, sought to retain their apple orchard property under the Frazier-Lemke Act.

Creditors attacking constitutionality of the law were H. F. Byrd, guardian; Farmers and Merchants National Bank and Trust Company of Winchester, Va., and Mattie W. Cooper.

The indebtedness was incurred from 1922 to 1931, prior to passage of the original Frazier-Lemke Act.

Original Ruling

The Supreme Court in the case of Louisville Bank vs. Radford, which resulted in the original Frazier-Lemke act being declared unconstitutional, held that because it was retroactive and took away rights of the mortgagee in specific property it was in contravention of the Fifth Amendment.

Referring to the passage by Congress of the amended act, Judge Paul said:

"First of all it should be noted that the provision making the former act applicable only to pre-existing debts has been eliminated and presumably the new act is intended to apply whether the debt was contracted before or after enactment of the statute. But this does not in itself overcome the objections to the retroactive effect of the previous act. As I understand it, the disapproval of the Supreme Court was not grounded on the failure of the act to equally apply to all debts whether incurred after passage of the act or before. The objection was that it applied to all pre-existing debts. So far as this feature of the law is concerned, the objections to the act have not been remedied by extending its applicability to debts incurred after its passage. It is still retroactive as to pre-existing debts, and the objection growing out of this fact will still arise if the act continued to take away specific property rights as the original act was held to do so."

Objections Cited

The amended act, in compelling an ultimate public sale of the property may be assumed to protect some of the rights denied in the original act, Judge Paul commented, but does not go far enough because it deprives the creditor of the right to control the property during default, pending the sale.

"It seems clear," said Judge Paul, "that the right to determine when a sale shall be held and the right to control the property pending a sale are abrogated by the Frazier-Lemke Act, even since its amendment."

Second Adverse Ruling

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The ruling holding the amended Frazier-Lemke Farm Moratorium Act unconstitutional, given in Harrisonburg (Va.) Federal District Court, was the second adverse opinion on the act by a lower court.

The act was held unconstitutional in a ruling of a Federal Court at Peoria, Ill., last month.

The original Frazier-Lemke measure, in a form somewhat different from the 1935 act, was ruled out by the Supreme Court last spring.

South Carolina Pins Penalty on Auto Tags For Late Registration

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 12—The customary 50-cent penalty for registration is being imposed on all motor vehicle owners who did not purchase their 1936 automobile tags before Nov. 1, the close of the license year, although Joe Calus, executive manager appointed by Gov. Olin D. Johnston when he removed the highway commission with the aid of state militia, announced that enforcement campaigns for failure to buy tags had been postponed until Nov. 15 to allow the department to catch up with its work.

Claiming to have overcome its immediate financial difficulties despite the Supreme Court injunction tying up all state highway funds in banks and a possibility of federal disfavor, the Governor's new highway administration, through its spokesman, Joe Calus, executive manager, asserted the semimonthly pay roll of $70,000 was disbursed to employees on the prescribed date.

The source of the money was not divulged, although it was assumed the funds had been borrowed or diverted from license tag sales. No highway deposits in local banks will be available until after the court hearing slated for Nov. 11, and the post office here has declined to cash money orders made out to the road board.

Meanwhile, Governor Johnston, after a hurried trip to Washington for a conference on federal road payments to the State, declared with apparent confidence that "everything will work out all right." It had been suggested previously that the legal complications created by the new regime might cause a cessation of road aid on the part of the Federal Government.

Democrats Should Aid Norris, President Says

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—President Roosevelt was quoted today as saying the Democrats of Nebraska should not permit Senator George W. Norris, Republican independent, to carry out his announced plan to retire.

Representative Coffee (D) of Nebraska said that was the President's response when he asked him what he thought of Senator Norris' intention.

The presidential sentiment will be highly agreeable to the majority of Democrats in the state, Mr. Coffee asserted.

Depression Cost U. S. Billions in Income

(Continued from Page 1)

produced" give a revelation of how the income fell off, by years:

	National Income	Decline From 1929 Base
1929	$81,034,000,000	
1930	67,917,000,000	13,117,000,000
1931	53,584,000,000	27,450,000,000
1932	39,545,000,000	41,489,000,000
1933	41,889,000,000	39,145,000,000
1934	48,561,000,000	32,473,000,000
Total		$153,674,000,000

$153,674,000,000 Slump

According to the new Commerce Department figures, therefore, the aggregate value of goods produced in the United States fell off $153,674,000,000 in the first five years after the depression, taking 1929 as the base of potential production.

Put in another way, if the 1929 production could have been maintained, under some better form of national distribution, the nation would have been richer at the end of 1934 by value of manufactured goods, farm goods and services, represented in the above almost unimaginable figure. The loss of those potential goods is quite apart from the "business" losses of $26,600,000,000.

It is an astronomical figure like the foregoing which conservative economists like Dr. Harold G. Moulton, head of the Brookings Institution, point to as the penalty America pays for not finding a means for a better distribution among the masses of the goods which American factories could easily produce.

Russia Bounded Ahead

While American output was dropping to what Dr. Moulton estimates at 50 per cent of capacity for the five years, Russian output, according to Stuart Chase's "Government in Business," was bounding ahead. Russian production increased 250 per cent between 1929 and 1934, Chase estimates; and he adds, "Russian industry since 1926 has been compounding at the incredible rate of 20 per cent per annum." Russia today is the third largest industrial nation, he estimates.

Dr. Moulton and other economists believe capitalism in America can do what Communism is doing in Russia, if economies of abundance could only be substituted for economics of scarcity; and particularly, if the advantages of technical progress were immediately passed on to consumers in lowered prices.

Finds Pegged Prices

Instead of that, Dr. Moulton finds, prices are artificially maintained, and profits which should go to consumers to maintain buying power clog up in the hands of the few.

"Out of $15,000,000,000 of individual savings in 1929," he says, "as much as $13,000,000,000 were made by 10 per cent of the population.

"The 2.3 per cent of the families having incomes in excess of $10,000 contributed two thirds of the entire savings of American families. . . . Sixty thousand families at the top of the income scale with incomes in excess of $50,000 saved almost as much as 25,000,000 families having incomes less than $5000."

Kuomintang Meets In Tense Moment

(Continued from Page 1)

including the alleged naming of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi Province, as the Japanese candidate to head an autonomous state in North China. Arrival of General Doihara is generally believed to be linked to these or other plans for Japanese hegemony. He is known as Japan's "empire builder."

The most extreme reports hold that he has a blue print in his pocket for the new state. On the other hand, Japan's methods so far have avoided the open substitution of new governments in place of those nominally loyal to Nanking. Instead, the technique has been to obtain the nomination of Chinese officials open to Japanese influence.

Silver Still the Gauge

On the silver issue, the Kuomintang is faced with problems arising from an attempt to reverse financial traditions and practices that have literally "grown into the soil" of China. Although in ancient times the use of bark, salt, paper and other forms of nonmetallic money was almost universal when strong emperors took the gold and silver into their own treasuries, modern China has wedded its daily life to the use of silver money.

Large volumes of paper money circulate, but are often tattered and of uncertain value. They change from province to province, and from city to city.

Meanwhile the Chinese measure their wealth in terms of the silver they amass. Therefore, Nanking's attempt to nationalize silver means an economic revolution. At the same time China will attempt to manage the external value of its currency.

Japan Backs Opposition

Japanese have protested against the new silver policy, on the ground that it will increase Chinese war chests and work to the detriment of the common people. Any attempt to enforce it in North China, it has been hinted, will be met with strong opposition.

In face of these basic challenges to its régime, the Kuomintang this year is held by its spokesmen to be stronger than ever. It is said to represent a more unified control over the country, with Cantonese and all major elements of the population—except Communists—represented at the present Congress.

Tension with Japan over the Shanghai disturbances is also eased by Chinese representations that the perpetrators of last night's disorders were Communists.

Bring Back the 'Gay Nineties'

Wide World

Scene at National Horse Show Pageant

Mrs. J. Herbert Todd of Fort Chester, N. Y., Mrs. George Simon of Rye, N. Y., and Mrs. C. P. McNahan of Brooklyn, N. Y., Costumed in Clothes of the '90's and Standing on the Platform of a Street Car of That Period

Reopening Is Urged Of Druckman Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—With Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine preparing to begin departmental hearings tomorrow in the Druckman murder case which became a city-wide scandal during the campaign for re-election of a district attorney in Kings County this fall, Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia today urged a new grand-jury action in the case.

The Mayor said that he accepted the findings and conclusions of Commissioner Valentine "that a murder indictment should have been returned," and hoped that the same grand jury would not sit for the new hearing.

The purport of the commissioner's report was exoneration of the three policemen facing trial on charges of lax diligence in gathering and presenting evidence, and restriction of the hearings to infraction of rules in the alleged improper surrender of evidence.

This finding refocuses attention in the case on District Attorney William F. X. Geoghan, re-elected, although campaign charges of his alleged failure to prosecute with the vigor warranted by the bloodstained evidence gave the Druckman case, seven months dismissed, major proportions.

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman, when asked to intervene with a special prosecutor, refused to act on the ground that such procedure during a campaign could not be impartial.

Political Insights

* * *

Balanced Budget Blasts Recur as Politicians Stir Up Issues—Economy Crusades Under Way From Many Sources—Bonus Still Its Nemesis

* * *

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Economy is being beaten loudly on the political drums. The House Committee on Expenditures in the executive departments opens a drive for paring down the budget. The Economy League announces that a poll of the nation's press shows 350 out of 377 newspapers in favor of a balanced budget. An Associated Press poll of local Chambers of Commerce shows 26 out of 28 opposed to expenditures in excess of revenue, according to early returns.

But there is more to it than meets the eye, and Washington's trained observers view it all with perhaps pardonable cynicism.

Take first the economy crusade of the House committee. Letters from it have been received by the chiefs of every government department asking him to submit what it can do or suggest to save money and promote efficiency. Similar suggestions have been requested from about 50 other members of the House in key positions.

Record on Bonus

But the committee itself has a record on the soldiers' bonus which somehow seems to cast a shadow over its economy efforts. On the last bonus vote on May 22 of this year, 15 of its members voted for the bonus and only four voted against. Its chairman, Representative John J. Cochran (D) of Missouri was absent when the roll was called. To date he has never voted for a bonus, but he informed this correspondent today that his opposition has always been because of the inflation angle and that he might very possibly vote for it next session if it is a straight bonus measure without inflation—in fact he might even introduce such a bill himself.

In this connection it may be recalled that the Roosevelt Administration made a great play of economy in the regular budget before it launched on its vast emergency expenditures. The suggestion is unavoidable that Congress is perhaps trying to take some of the string out of a bonus vote in advance by making a show of economy efforts. Money going to war veterans is worth more in votes than money going to Government's army of clerks and stenographers. Perhaps as much as $100,000,000 might be pared from the regular budget without upsetting the services of the Government. The bonus would cost more than $2,000,000,000.

Lewis Removed

Incidentally, the American Legion summarily dismissed Edward M. Lewis, for 14 years its legislative officer, last Saturday and put in his place a strong pro-bonus man in William Barnes, brought here from Legion headquarters in Indianapolis. Mr. Lewis did not approve the type of bonus legislation incorporated in the Vinson bill during the last session, and has consistently opposed pensions for widows and orphans of war veterans on the ground that it would open the way for general pension legislation for all World War veterans. The bonus is in the air. It undoubtedly will be passed at the coming session. And after that—pensions?

As for the newspaper poll. The question was: "Are you in favor of balancing the national budget in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936?" After all, if the question is stated that way, who isn't? But would the same majority of newspapers favor elimination of all emergency expenditures for the sake of a balanced budget if it meant bread riots?

On General Trend

Much the same reservations can be made about the chambers of commerce. The questions covered the opinion on the general trend of New Deal legislation—extension of federal jurisdiction into state and local fields, Government competition with private enterprise, limitation on the grants of executive authority.

The best guess—and it is an obvious one—is that 90 per cent of the answers will favor the balanced budget, continued limitation on federal jurisdiction and on grants of executive authority and will strongly oppose Government competition with business.

Indians Get Purebred Cows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—As part of the Government's campaign for improving the quality of livestock on Indian reservations, 100 purebred Hereford cows, all under five years old, are being traded to the Navajos for scrawny, mongrel cows of any age. The Herefords, recently unloaded here, were purchased in the course of the drought herd reduction program last year and held on pastures in New Mexico.

Balanced Meals
Every meal is very carefully planned. The menu is so varied that you are sure to find some appealing combination.
Try one of our broiled, boned, stuffed chicken dinners, $1.25
The English Tea Room
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LUNCHEON . TEA - DINNER

IT'S TASTY IT'S GOOD Cranberry OMELET
Add 2 tablespoonsful 10 Minute Cranberry Sauce to plain 2 egg omelet before folding. Serve with powdered sugar. Write for cook book—
American Cranberry Exchange
Dept. N—90 West Broadway, New York City
Eatmor Cranberries

Delicious macaroons and cookies too! Made the old-fashioned way—
DRAKE'S CAKES

Worcester Salt

THE CHOICE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST CHEFS
VINCENT, Chef
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First National Stores
RED TAG SPECIAL 2 8 oz TINS 15c
TAG SPECIAL 1 lb JAR 17c
SALE! SPECIAL 12 oz TIN 32c 6 oz TIN 18c
HERSHEY'S BREAKFAST COCOA
PEANUT BUTTER
ROYAL BAKING POWDER
Don't Miss these RED TAG Specials
When looking for values this week don't miss the Red Tag Specials at your local First National Store. Another long list of bargains are waiting for you there. . . . .

LARD	PURE REFINED	1 LB CTN 15c
FLOUR	FINAST BREAD ALL PURPOSE	LGE 24½ LB BAG 89c
FLOUR	OLD HOMESTEAD PASTRY	LGE 24½ LB BAG 79c

Lux Soap Chips	Small Pkg 9c	Large Pkg 21c	Hormel Onion Soup	20 oz Tin	15c
Lux Toilet Soap	5 Bars	29c	Hormel Vegetable Soup	2 20 oz Tins	25c
Oxydol	Soaks Clothes Clean	Large Pkg 19c	Timberlake Syrup	For Pancakes 2 12 oz Jugs	29c
Finast Tomato Juice	Large 24 oz Tin	10c	Pillsbury's Pancake Flour	2 20 oz Pkgs	19c
Educator Crax	1 Lb Pkg	19c	Pillsbury's Cake Flour	44 oz Pkgs	27c
White Spray Rolled Oats	3 Lb Ctn	16c	Richmond Sweet Relish	Pint Jar	15c
Finast Apple Sauce	3 No 2 Tins	23c	Dill Pickles	Firm - Crisp Quart Jar	14c
Ocean Spray	CRANBERRY SAUCE 2 Tall Tins	27c	Sweet Pickles	Choice - Tasty Quart Jar	23c
Chivers Marmalade	16 oz Jar	23c			

Fresh Fruit and Vegetables

Apples	Stayman	7 Lbs	25c
Apples	McIntosh	4 Lbs	19c
Grapes	Emperor	2 Lbs	15c
Spinach	Fresh	3 Lbs	10c
Cauliflower	Native	Each	10c

PRICES EFFECTIVE IN BOSTON AND VICINITY

• JEAN'S SPECIAL THIS WEEK •
TOASTS TO A DELICIOUS GOLDEN BROWN
CHEESE BREAD LOAF 13c
LONG LOAF BREAD 20 oz LOAF 9c
WHITE - - 23 DELICIOUS SLICES
BAKER'S VANILLA 2 oz BOT 25c
BURNETT'S VANILLA 2 oz BOT 25c
CRISCO 3 LB TIN 55c 1 LB TIN 19c
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LEA & PERRINS SAUCE THE ORIGINAL WORCESTERSHIRE

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Used since 1867 for stuffing and flavoring poultry, meat and fish. SEND for free recipe booklet. Wm. G. Bell Co., 189 State St., Boston, Mass.
BELL'S SEASONING 10¢
NEW! Bell's Prepared Dressing, 15c

FOR A TEMPTING LUNCHEON
DELICIOUS ECONOMICAL
Egg Noodles and Mushrooms
1 Package Mueller's Wide Egg Noodles
2 Tablespoons butter
½ Pound mushrooms
1 Onion, chopped
1 Tablespoon flour
1 Cup cold water
1 Can tomato soup
1 teaspoon salt
Parboil the noodles for 7 minutes in 4 quarts rapidly boiling water to which 1 tablespoon salt has been added. Drain. Melt the butter, add the mushrooms, peeled and sliced and the chopped onion. Cook, stirring constantly for 10 minutes. Add the flour mixed to a paste with a little cold water, then add the remaining water. Pour into tomato soup, season with salt and cook 15 minutes. Add the egg noodles, cook 5 minutes longer and serve.
EASY TO PREPARE —QUICK TOO
MUELLER'S EGG NOODLES
C. F. Mueller Co., Jersey City, N. J.
AS A CHANGE FROM POTATOES

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Your response to our advertising in The Christian Science Monitor is greatly appreciated. It is satisfying to know that Beardsley's SHREDDED Codfish meets your standards of quality.
No wonder you like SHREDDED Codfish! for only the selected portions of extra fine cod are used and *shredded* by our own special process. It is delicious in many quickly made dishes.
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EVERY DROP IS FULL OF ZEST

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

tenance of monopolistic high prices but rather in the constant reduction in prices to the lowest possible figure, thereby constantly increasing purchasing power.

Stratosphere—Balloon Lands From 74,000 Feet

WHITE LAKE, S. D. (AP)—The world's largest balloon settled gently into a field here, ending the highest and most satisfactory surge into the outer atmosphere that men have accomplished. Captains Stevens and Anderson said the balloon rose to 74,000 feet, and their calculations will be checked by the precision instruments which were tossed overboard in little parachutes at 1000 feet, landing in safety. There had been anxious moments when the balloon with its height of a 31 story building was dropping 500 feet a minute. But over went ballast in a hurry, and the drop was checked.

If instruments confirm the altitude, this joint venture of the Army and the National Geographic Society will have surpassed by some 2000 feet the unofficial Soviet world record, as well as the official altitude of 61,236 of the Americans Major Fordney and Lieut Commander Settle.

British Law—Damages Awarded in Chrysler Case

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The strictness of British laws in the matter of business and investment maneuvers was illustrated when damages of approximately $197,000 and interest were awarded against Chrysler Associates in a long-drawn-out case. It was ruled by the judge that Chrysler Associates conspired to get Chrysler stock shares from the plaintiff, a British firm, at less than their value. Walter P. Chrysler was ruled a party to the conspiracy, but not to subsequent fraudulent statements used by certain associates in forwarding the conspiracy later on.

Hauptmann—Case Appealed to Supreme Court

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Counsel for Bruno R. Hauptmann appealed to the Supreme Court to reverse the sentence of execution for the Lindbergh child kidnaping and murder. The petition said the jury was unduly influenced by the "inflammatory" summation of the state counsel, the "hysterical mob spirit," and the presence of Colonel Lindbergh in the courtroom.

Supreme Court attachés said the court would probably announce on Dec. 23 whether they would review the conviction.

Kuomintang—Weighs Policy Toward Japan

NANKING—The Kuomintang, ruling Chinese party, met in annual congress after a surprising exhibition of Japanese restraint in dealing with the latest Shanghai incident—the killing of a Japanese marine. The Kuomintang undoubtedly will reappraise its policy toward the incursion of Japan from the north, according to the Associated Press, and the world will very likely learn nothing of its decision. The party is widely accused by Chinese patriots of collusion with Japan. Therefore Japan's elaborate refusal to capitalize on the Shanghai incident and Japan's content in referring the matter to its local officials at Shanghai have lent some credence to the Chinese patriot contentions.

The shooting of the marine is being energetically investigated. Taken together with an anti-Japanese demonstration in front of a Japanese store and the reported stoning of a Japanese girl, the Kuomintang suspected an effort of Chinese nationalists to embarrass it and provoke unfriendly relations with Japan, said a Kuomintang spokesman.

Congress of the Kuomintang Party: Page 1.

Jobs—New York WPA Seeks to 'Deflate'

NEW YORK (AP)—With $38,800,000 in signed warrants in the Treasury for New York City, WPA Administrator Ridder has enough funds to keep the city's 225,000 jobless employables on the relief pay roll until April 1 However, the sufficiency of the amount, he stressed depends on the success of the program of "deflating" these rolls through "reflating" the jobs of private business.

Starting with the hardware industry, Mr. Ridder began conferences to seek the co-operation of employers in finding jobs for Works Progress Workers.

Reich—Renews Drive for Food Supplies

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GOSLAR, Ger.—The assembled farm leaders here opened a new drive for self-sufficiency in food. They adopted numerous plans for educating the farmer in better crop culture.

It could not be said by any that the last year's efforts toward self-sufficiency had availed much. Poor crop conditions and a shortage in Germany's foreign buying power had seriously embarrassed the farm leaders. Bootleg selling of produce has compelled the most drastic series of regulations and fines, and the Government has been forced into much tighter control of marketing than was desired. But with better crop conditions next year, it is hoped the battle for food will be more nearly won.

In Ethiopia—Supply Problem Concerns Both Sides

SOUTHERN FRONT—Some 40,000 fresh troops were on their way to Jijiga from Addis Ababa, to help in the defense of this key city, the Associated Press reports. It still remained uncertain whether the Italians had taken Sasa Baneh, halfway to Jijiga. But in any case, Ethiopian officials were confident that the mountains between Sasa Baneh and Jijiga would offer exceptional difficulties to the Italians.

The Ethiopians claimed that Fascist movements from Mt. Mussa Ali on the rear toward the strategic railroad near Jijiga had failed.

Northern Front — The Italians were bringing up some thousands of fresh troops to the Makale front, estimating that 250,000 Ethiopian warriors confronted them in the mountains out ahead. Each soldier complicated the task of supplying enough food and water to the front.

Austria—Feels British Financial Pressure

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA—British financial pressure on Austria's pro-Italian Cabinet was instantly seen here in the refusal of British financiers to renew large bank credits. Austrian envoys to London returned empty-handed. Should deadlock continue, the question of renewing loans would probably go to arbitration, and the League, whose sanctions Austria has spurned, would probably select the arbitrator. The Cabinet might conceivably be forced to relax its anti-League, pro-Italian position somewhat.

Austrian debts likely to cause shift: Page 5.

Covenant—British Attitude Will Not Change

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—Sir Samuel Hoare tightened by another notch the Government's commitment to stand by the League Covenant in future. Britain's determination to shoulder her world responsibilities, he said at the Lord Mayor's banquet, is an "attitude that will not change with passing circumstances, geographical variations or electoral vicissitudes."

Unions—Seven Groups Want Industrial Type

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Seven trade unions organized today under John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers, to press a nationwide campaign to organize workers in industrial rather than craft unions within the A. F. of L. John Brophy, of Pittsburgh, was named director to supervise the administrative work, with offices to be established here. The unions included United Mine Workers, Typographers, Amalgamated Clothing Workers, Ladies Garment Workers, United Textile Workers, Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers, United Hatters, and Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers.

Roosevelt-King—Canada's Wheat Men Hopeful

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Ottawa — "On good authority" it is learned that the terms of Canada's new reciprocal tariff treaty with the United States will benefit western wheat, British Columbia lumber, Ontario and Quebec dairy products, fish and potatoes of the maritime provinces.

Washington — Details of the treaty will be made public tomorrow. For the first time in American diplomacy, this type of reciprocal treaty does not need the approval of Congress, and President Roosevelt's signature will be enough to put the treaty into operation.

Premier gets authority to sign: Page 1.

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

For First Class Mail and Newspapers only

To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Harding	New York, Nov. 13, noon	Nov. 12, 8:00 pm	Nov. 13, 8:00 am
Ile de France*	New York, Nov. 16, noon	Nov. 15, 8:00 pm	Nov. 16, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Maunganui	San Francisco, Nov. 20	Nov. 15, 4:00 pm	Nov. 15, 7:30 pm
Manuiani	San Francisco, Dec. 4	Nov. 29, 4:00 pm	Nov. 29, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Francisco, Dec. 10	Dec. 5, 4:00 pm	Dec. 5, 7:30 pm
Mariposa	San Pedro, Dec. 13	Dec. 7, 4:00 pm	Dec. 7, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailing	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President McKinley	Seattle, Nov. 23	Nov. 18, 4:00 pm	Nov. 18, 7:30 pm

*Subject to change.

New Deal Scores Technic Victories In Supreme Court

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Government won two technical victories in new deal litigation yesterday when the Supreme Court declined to review cases involving the Guffey coal and the amended agricultural adjustment acts.

Solicitor General Stanley Reed also was given permission to argue the validity of the Bankhead cotton control law in a case already pending before the court which may involve the constitutional question, even though the Government is not a party to the suit.

Busy Legal Day

The Armistice Day return of the nine justices from a two-week recess brought echoes of disagreement among them on legal issues, which reached a climax in the famous 5-to-4 gold-clause decisions of last spring.

Splits dividing the court, ranging from 8 to 1 through various combinations to 5 to 4, were disclosed by dissenting opinions in 13 of the 22 non-new-deal cases in which final decisions were delivered. Today's session was the busiest held by the court since last May, when it unanimously dealt the Administration a three-ply blow by outlawing NRA and the first Frazier-Lemke farm mortgage moratorium law, and holding that President Roosevelt had exceeded his authority in dismissing a federal trade commissioner.

New Deal Rulings

The final opinions disposed of tax and other cases of mostly local interest. The New Deal and its constitutionally-disputed laws then were given attention as follows in "orders" handed down by Chief Justice Hughes:

1. The court rejected the request of the Washburn-Crosby Milling Company of Kansas for a review of a case involving the constitutionality of processing taxes levied since Congress amended the AAA Act to "strengthen" it last August.

Guffey Law View

2. The court refused to grant a temporary injunction restraining the Government from assessing the Guffey coal law's so-called "penalty" tax of 15 per cent against the Carter Coal Company of West Virginia. It also rejected a request for a review of the District of Columbia's Supreme Court's refusal to grant a temporary restraining order. Attorneys for James Walter Carter, president of the firm, sought the injunctions pending disposal "on the merits" of their suit in the District Supreme Court challenging the law's constitutionality.

3. Solicitor General Reed was granted permission to argue as a "friend of the court" in the suit of Lee Moor, Texas cotton grower, against a railroad which refused to ship his cotton on the ground that it failed to bear tags evidencing payment of the ginning tax imposed under the Bankhead law. Moor opposed Reed's request to argue that the law's validity was not involved in the case. The court gave the Government permission to argue both as to the law's validity and as to that question's place in Moor's suit.

New Suit Pending

A few hours before the high tribunal rejected the Washburn-Crosby case, it received a request from eight southern rice millers to consider their challenge of processing taxes collected under the amended AAA law. The millers also asked temporary injunctions restraining the Government from levying the taxes upon them until the constitutional issue is decided. Justice Cardozo, who received the injunction applications, referred them to the entire court, which took no immediate action.

The Justice Department also filed with the court today its answer to Georgia's request for permission to bring an original suit against several Cabinet members challenging the Bankhead law. Reed opposed this request, which was inspired by Eugene Talmadge, the State's anti-New Deal Governor, on various technical grounds. They included the contention that the State intended to sue the United States and that the Federal Government cannot be sued without its consent.

Processing Taxes

Dismissal of the Washburn-Crosby case raised the question of whether the court will determine finally the validity of processing taxes in the Hoosac Mills case to be argued Dec. 9.

The Hoosac Mills suit is based on taxes imposed before the AAA law was amended. Attorney General Cummings has announced the Government will seek to have the court take the amended act into consideration, but some lawyers believe another test case would be necessary if the old law should be invalidated.

Washburn-Crosby attorneys had asked that their case be consolidated with the Hoosac Mills suit to bring both the original acts and the amendments before the tribunal. This was opposed by the Government. The Administration also opposed any review of the Kansas case on grounds it did not present a constitutional issue squarely. This view apparently was upheld by the Justice in throwing out the case today.

Other Rulings of Court

In its list of "orders" the court, by declining to interfere, upheld a Cincinnati court of appeals in barring Federal Judge Earnest O'Brien from presiding at nine remaining trials in Detroit banking cases. The Justice Department sought the ban.

The tribunal, by rejecting another case, permitted the Ford Motor Company to claim $2,115,313 in interest allowed it by the court of claims on a $7,787,686 overpayment of 1919 federal taxes.

In some of today's opinions, the court held:

That the government could not collect $4,847,000 in estate taxes on stock left in trust by Mrs. Irene C. Hemholz of Shorewood, Wis., a Cudahy family heir, who died in 1927.

That profits from sale of stock received as a gift were subject to federal taxes as capital net gain rather than as ordinary income, which is subject to a higher levy.

That a corporation purchasing stolen bonds in good faith does not have to return them to the owner—as contrasted with the popular theory of "Let the buyer beware."

That men who have been divorced must pay federal taxes on alimony if it is paid out of income from trust funds established for that purpose.

Husky Husker

Wide World

Elmer Carlsen

Audubon County (Iowa) Man World Champion Cornhusker in Recent Contest

In 80 minutes he ripped thousands of ears of corn from the stalks, tore off the outside husks and tossed the stripped ears into the wagon that followed him. Men followed, picking up ears that he dropped. These gleanings were deducted from his gross total of 2995 pounds, pitched in 80 minutes, and gave him the world championship of 41.42 bushels.

Civil Case to Follow Movie Men's Acquittal

(Continued from Page 1)

not tried, being ill at his home in New York. They were represented by 19 lawyers, including former Senator James A. Reed.

Fanchon & Marco took over the three houses from a bondholders' committee last year after Warner Bros. and Paramount had defaulted and surrendered the leases, intending, the special assistant attorney general contended, to resume control on more advantageous terms. Then, he asserted, by an "extraordinary and adroit act of corporate control and legerdemain," Warners and Paramount made it impossible for any other lessee to obtain a supply of films provided for by franchise contracts. The franchises, he added, were canceled to put Warners in position to retake the theaters.

In reply, the defense asserted that Fanchon & Marco were seeking to create a monopoly of the first-run theater business in St. Louis. Fanchon & Marco were in charge of the Fox Theater, which was erected by the Fox interests, and the St. Louis Theater, formerly in the R-K-O chain. When they took over the three other establishments the only remaining first-run house was Loew's State.

Evidence of both the Government and the defense showed that Warners declined to sell films to Fanchon & Marco. Harry Warner himself, after describing his rise from newsboy and shoeshiner in Baltimore to movie magnate, testified that he told a subordinate to get another theater in St. Louis and show Warner pictures. So Warners leased the Shubert Theater, a former "legitimate" house in the Grand Boulevard midtown bright-light district. Then it was decided that a downtown theater was needed also, if Warners could be assured of a sufficient film supply.

Warner representatives, it was shown, accordingly arranged to get films from Paramount and R-K-O. Government testimony was intended to prove that this was part of the alleged conspiracy, but the defense contended it was part of the legitimate course of business. Warners leased the Orpheum, a former vaudeville theater down town. For the two houses, Harry Warner testified, from 150 to 208 pictures had to be obtained annually, under the prevailing policy of exhibiting double features in St. Louis.

Evidence showed that for the last annual movie season Warners-First National produced 58 feature movies, Paramount 55 and R-K-O 46, a total of 159; while Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, whose product went to Loew's State Theater here, put out 43, and the four other major producers, whose supply was available for the five Fanchon & Marco houses, issued 159 features.

Humanities Study Broadens Field Of Rockefeller Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The field of criminology and problems relating to economic security, the business cycle and amelioration of effects upon the individual of economic instability will be major objectives of the Rockefeller Foundation in the field of social science this year, Dr. Max Mason, president of the Foundation, states in his annual report today.

This envisioning of still broader activity in the field of the general humanities prefaces the Foundation's accounting of its 1934 philanthropic outlay which puts this total at $8,451,947.59, about $1,500,000 below that of 1934. General administrative sums bring the figure to $12,679,775 on a balance sheet which lists investments of the foundation at $182,184,268.55 and assets at $193,906,368.64.

On Realistic Research

Appropriations for 1934 in the field of natural science totaled $1,051,210; social science and the general humanities, $1,914,190; public health, $2,000,000; medical science, $1,026,200.

Dr. Mason said that diminished resources, coinciding with increased opportunity and need, had focused the foundation's program on realistic research designed to meet definite and clearly recognized needs and still yield the most tangible and lasting benefits for the well-being of man. It will, therefore, his report continues, further its traditional work in special fields and in the field of social science, and "aid will be given for objective studies on selected problems of realistic importance in social control."

Faces Many Difficulties

"In many such fields the work is beset with great difficulties, the stakes are so large that their attainment is worthy of tremendous effort," Dr. Mason writes.

"International relations form a case in point. Objective studies in the problems relating to economic security will be fostered, both those relating to the business cycle and those arising from attempts to ameliorate the effects upon the individual of economic instability. The third general field of interest will be that of public administration.

"The field of criminology presents the problems for combined attack from the angle of the behavior problems of the individual and problems of public administration.

"The work in the humanities will consist of efforts in selected types of cultural activities permitting practical application, with the aim of extending the area of public appreciation and participation, and of fostering international cultural understanding.

New Avenues Opened

Opportunities of importance seem to exist through the plans of the public school system for adult community work in cultural subjects, through certain activities of museums and libraries, and through the work of a few important centers which are developing the drama as a school, college and community activity."

The 1935 schedules will continue the study of the agricultural adjustment administration for which the foundation made a grant of $45,000 last year. On the basis of appraisal of the Government programs in tobacco, wheat, livestock, dairy products, cotton and marketing agreements, the report states it is planned to reach a generalized interpretation and appraisal of the experiment "as a whole and of its repercussions upon our annual agricultural policy and institutions as they are inter-related with our whole economic and social system."

Simms Petroleum Company

NEW YORK (AP)—A report to shareholders of the Simms Petroleum Co. states that the litigation involved in the sale of Simms Oil Company stock to Tide Water Oil Company has been settled by the payment of $350,000 to the State of Texas and certain individual claimants out of an escrow fund established under the agreement with the Tide Water Oil Company.

Allied Youth Sees in Schools Avenue for Antialcohol Work

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—Youth is turning to the schools for new facts and interpretations on the alcohol problem, it is reported by Allied Youth of Washington, a national movement pledged to "the liberation through education of the individual and society from the handicaps of beverage alcohol."

A number of local posts of Allied Youth are now conducted as extra-curricular activities for high school students, to augment formal classroom instruction on beverage alcohol and its effects. Portland, Ore., and South Pasadena, Calif., are among the municipalities recently adopting this policy.

Commendations

In celebration of American Education Week, starting today, the monthly periodical of Allied Youth prints a number of commendations from prominent educators, including Willard E. Givens, executive secretary of the National Education Association.

Included in the Allied Youth plan, as explained this month to teachers, are alcohol-free parties and entertainments, community tours to teach the effects and extent of the use of alcohol, and study classes and panel discussion groups. Allied Youth recommends for public school use textbooks in alcohol education by Dr. Haven Emerson, Dr. Emil Bogen, and others, stereopticon slides based on drawings in a textbook produced by Dr. Bogen and Lehmann W. S. Hisey, and current material appearing monthly in The Allied Youth.

Common Questions

For the more informal use of youth posts, the movement produces "Youth Faces the Liquor Problem," a pamphlet dealing with common questions and attitudes of youth as to alcohol, bulletins of suggestions for discussional and dramatic and laboratory programs, proposals for enlarging the influence of Allied Youth attitudes and findings in a high school student body and in the community, and other aids to intelligent leadership.

Launched in the same month is Allied Youth's affiliate service, by which the movement purposes sharing with individuals and organizations on an annual subscription basis its exceptional data.

Alcohol Inquiry

One constant source of facts is the current enterprise known as the Allied Youth Alcohol Inquiry. In 50 cities, correspondents in several avenues of leadership and types of observation are now supplying Allied Youth with timely discoveries of the typical community's trends in drinking, traffic problems due to drinking, the industrial situation as it relates to alcohol, youth recreational opportunities in nonalcoholic settings, and status of alcohol educational programs and curricula.

The need for measures to combat liquor advertising that seeks to attract young people and women is documented by the Anti-Saloon League of America here with statistics showing increased drunkenness among young men and women.

Drunkenness among young men and women between 17 and 21, the Washington Police Department reports, showed considerable increase. Compared with 1932, the increase among young men was 18.4 per cent in 1933, 42.3 per cent in 1934, and 23.0 per cent in 1935. Among young women between 17 and 21 the increase in arrests for drunkenness in 1933 over 1932 was 10.4 per cent; in 1934, 31.2 per cent; in 1935, 58.3 per cent.

The Police Court has inaugurated a campaign of sentencing "repeaters" in drunk cases to long jail terms. On one Monday morning only 100 were arraigned on charges of intoxication as compared with 200 the previous Monday. The judge accounted for it by saying that during the past week he had given approximately 100 "repeaters" sentences of 90 days each.

Arrests of women of more than 21 for misdemeanors increased 9.5 per cent in 1934 and 22.7 per cent in 1935 over those in 1932. Felonies, however, showed a much greater increase. The increase in 1933 was 48.6 per cent; in 1934, 78.5 per cent, and in 1935, 116.6 per cent over 1932.

Felonies Reported

Felonies among the Negroes of Washington, who number about one third of the population, show a more rapid increase than among the whites since the legalization of liquors. In 1932 the number of Negroes arrested for felonies was 595 more than of whites. For the following years the number of Negroes arrested for felonies exceeded those of the whites by 710 in 1933; 1451 in 1934, and 1098 in 1935.

In misdemeanors the opposite tendency is seen since the legalization of liquors. Misdemeanor arrests among Negroes remained practically stationary, while the increases manifested themselves among the whites. A marked increase was noted among boys under 17. Thus, in 1932, misdemeanor arrests among the whites numbered 5124 more than among Negroes; in 1933, 8044 more; in 1934, 16,423 more; and in 1935, 15,148 more.

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Italian Note Warns League Reprisals Follow Sanctions

(Continued from Page 1)

gressor" by the inhabitants of Ethiopian territory occupied by Italian forces, Italy is welcomed by them as liberator, and this friendly attitude on the part of the people which was believed to be hostile to Italian penetration is regarded as the best justification of the Italian action and of the claim that outlying provinces of the Ethiopian empire were misruled by the central government of Addis Ababa.

Italy is seriously perturbed, not only by the effect which the economic siege now to be started against her will have upon a nation of 44,000,000 people but by the dangerous economic disorder which would result by closing Italian markets and by the inevitable prolongation of the world economic crisis.

Sanctions Held Hostile

Sanctions, although restricted to the financial and economic field, are regarded by Italy as a hostile act unprecedented in history and as an open declaration of economic war which will be remembered by the Italian people for a long time after sanctions have ceased.

It is emphasized here that while Italy will continue to endeavor to keep the conflict localized in East Africa she realizes that with the enforcement of sanctions a new and dangerous element will be introduced in the already difficult situation. At the same time Italy reaffirms that the pressure of sanctions far from forcing her to surrender will only harden her resolve to pursue her end until the ultimate goal is reached.

Italy's Trade Boycott Could Mean Heavy Loss, French Industry Holds

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, Nov. 12—Italy's note protesting against sanctions was handed to Premier Pierre Laval last night and has aroused apprehension here of far-reaching reprisals.

Serious concern is expressed in official circles at the severe tone of the note. Coming as it does on top of outbursts of anti-French sentiment in the Italian press, the protest is regarded pessimistically as presaging a difficult period in Franco-Italian relations.

Italy's Threat

According to semiofficial reports Benito Mussolini's communication not only condemns sanctions as unjust and illegal but contains warnings that Italy will respond in kind. An Italian embargo on all imports from countries participating in the League's sanctions is feared here as well as denunciation of trade agreements with these countries.

Such measures would be a severe blow to certain French exporting industries and especially to the port of Marseilles which has been already severely hit by the trade depression.

In addition to these economic reprisals, Italy is believed in some French quarters to be contemplating other measures. The reported interview of Adolf Hitler and Baron Pompeo Aloisi in Munich, even though denied in Rome, has aroused apprehension of a possible Italo-German rapprochement. The French fear that if this came about, Italian troops now held in readiness on the Austrian border in case of a National Socialist "Putsch" might return to the French frontier and Italy might abandon all relations with the League of Nations.

Laval Hasn't Found It

These hypotheses, combined with the apparent failure of Premier Laval's efforts to find—before Nov. 18, when sanctions come into effect—a compromise formula either for the Italo-Ethiopian conflict itself or for bringing about an Anglo-Italian détente in the Mediterranean, have given rise to general pessimism here and indignant protests in the French press that Italy should so soon forget France's efforts first to prevent and then to soften the application of sanctions. Officially, however, some slight hope is still held here that this week may bring some improvement in the situation.

It is also pointed out that it would be easier for the French Government to enforce sanctions if the present feeling of disappointment at Italy's "ingratitude" were to spread.

Three Powers Seen Putting Out Feelers For German Support

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Nov. 12—Certain tentative moves on the European diplomatic stage centering around Germany which have been remarked during the past few days have received added importance in the opinion of well-informed circles here by the recent visit to Paris of André Francois-Poncet, French Ambassador at Berlin.

An interview was reported as taking place in Munich last week end between Baron Pompeo Aloisi of Italy and Reichsführer Hitler. This is being widely discussed even though it has been officially denied.

There is also considerable significance attached to the impending visit which Gen. Joachim von Ribbentrop of Germany is stated to be making to France.

"Discussions" Coming

To talk of negotiations would be premature. But undoubtedly the stage has been reached when more or less continuous diplomatic discussions have been begun again between Germany, France and Britain.

These "feelers" undoubtedly center for the moment around Germany's future attitude toward sanctions, which are regarded here as probably the best bargaining tricks Germany has held for a long time.

Italy appears to offer little—perhaps some commercial but no political—advantage, while League states want Germany's support, and it is held can pay well for it.

Franco-Soviet Pact at Stake?

A German-French understanding is again strongly advocated here, but it is no secret that agreement is only possible if France sacrifices the Franco-Soviet pact, of which ratification seems to have been surprisingly delayed. It is emphasized that France has once again the opportunity for seizing the hand of friendship which National Socialist leaders continue to extend.

Germany's "wants" include things she knows can only come through closer understanding with France and Britain, particularly Germany's former colonies and a future East European understanding.

Polish Angle

For much as German-Polish friendship is extolled here, reliable Warsaw reports indicate that the present Polish Cabinet is not as pro-German as its predecessor and France is regaining her former position there.

In regard to rejoining the League, German opinion is impressed, by British faith in Geneva, but believes it also sees England's policy is becoming like Germany's, namely, "the best guarantor of peace is the sword."

That Naval Accord

The recent Anglo-German naval accord which disturbed France is seen here as a close link with Britain and there has been talk of British financial facilities being extended toward the Reich.

Italian Note Protests Punitive Measures, Hinting at Reprisals

ROME, Nov. 12 (AP)—Italy warned all nations applying sanctions today "of the gravity of the consequences" from imposition of the League of Nations punitive measures.

The warning was set forth in a lengthy protest, identical copies of which were sent to the countries adhering to the Geneva proposals for action against Italy for its campaign of conquest in Ethiopia.

The protest—the text of which was made public here today—also demanded of the nations addressed information as to the nature of the measures they planned to take to make sanctions effective.

Gravity Pointed Out

"The Italian Government, while it has taken every disposition to prevent the situation thus created (by sanctions) from developing any further dangers, believes it to be its duty to call vigorously the attention of the governments of members of the League of Nations to the responsibility implied in the measures, in the course of application, and to the gravity of their consequences," the note said.

"The Italian Government will be pleased to know in what way the governments involved intend in their free and sovereign character to conduct themselves in view of the restrictive measures proposed against Italy," the note concluded.

Sanctions Detailed

The text of the protest note covered five typewritten pages. It reviewed in detail each sanctionist measure included in the Geneva proposal and commented on the significance of each.

The document was prefaced with comment on the League of Nations deliberations preceding the imposition of sanctions.

"The Italian Government," the note set forth, "contends, first, that the reasons adduced by the Italian memorandum were not given adequate examination and, secondly, that the pact of the League had not been applied in sections applicable to the situation involved."

Existence of slavery in Ethiopia and the measures taken by Italian military authorities to abolish it were cited in the note.

Aggravates Colonial "Menace"

Raising of the arms embargo against Ethiopia, Italy asserted, can only aggravate the menace to her East African colonies, which the memorandum to Geneva denounced.

"This measure, far from speeding the end of this conflict and conforming with the spirit of the Covenant," the note stated, "augments its gravity and assures its prolongation."

Condemnation of the imposition of financial and economic sanctions was energetically expressed in the note, which asserted they have never been adopted before, even under greater provocation.

Italy, the note said, would resist these measures most resolutely.

Resolute Resistance

"Such sanctions will be applied for the first time against Italy," the communication continued, "in circumstances of fact and law which the Italian Government and people contend are unjust and arbitrary and against which the Royal Government must therefore raise the most resolute resistance."

"Prohibition of every Italian export is more than an economic measure; it is a true act of hostility, which amply justifies inevitable Italian counter-measures.

"Sanctions and counter-sanctions will bring in the end the gravest consequences of a moral and psychological nature, provoking spiritual disturbances that will continue a long time after these sanctions have ceased to function and will have achieved a result aggravating the world's economic discord."

NYA Opens Jobs to 500

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—The National Youth Administration is now giving work to more than 500 students in Philadelphia high schools. The jobs run from caring for shut-ins to directing traffic.

Glories of War Bring $1.50 in Open Market

By the Associated Press

Hollywood, Calif., Nov. 12

ARMISTICE DAY always is the darkest day of the year for Tom Little, veteran custodian of the property room at a major Hollywood movie studio. In spite of himself, he looks at the medals.

They are real. Of every degree, and from every nation, each represents some forgotten act of heroism. Tom Little knows the stories of some of them—how they came to their owners and what the price was, in blood and suffering.

"We buy 'em for about $1.50 apiece," he says. "Sometimes the boys go out and get whole bunches of them at once, for even less." Glory is pretty cheap by the time it reaches a studio "prop" room.

Mr. Little picked up a Croix de Guerre and a Distinguished Service Cross and said they belonged to a disabled American soldier.

"He lost a leg getting one of them," Little said. "They were the last things he sold. A pawn shop got them."

Ambassador Rosso Implies U. S. Can Get Italian Trade

(Continued from Page 1)

same step which the League is about to take—the embargo of raw materials to Italy.

Ambassador Rosso said that, "the American Government is out of the picture so far as sanctions are concerned." Nevertheless the movement for an extension of the neutrality resolution to permit the embargo of raw materials as well as munitions has powerful support. Within another two or three months it is conceivable that the United States may be in a position to do to Italy exactly what the League states are preparing to do.

That being the case, Italy by implication makes a tempting offer. The Italian note virtually declares that League sanctions will immediately be followed by an Italian boycott of all goods from League members. Mr. Rosso adds that America is not involved in sanctions. Q. E. D., some observers are inclined to interpret, America may have all the Italian business which England and France will lose—provided always that America declines to embrace the League point of view toward Italy.

Ambassador Rosso did not give out the official text of the Italian ultimatum. But he expounded it point by point in what amounts to his version of an English summary of the text. In brief, that version is as follows:

States Italy's Position

1. Denies that Italy has violated its obligations under the League Pact and renews the "strongest and fullest protest against the seriousness and the injustice of the procedure against Italy"; asserts that the League has never given due consideration to Italy's reasons for its action against Ethiopia and protests that the League Covenant has not been applied in toto, but only Article XVI singled out.

2. Claims that recent events have confirmed Italy's stand with regard to Ethiopia on juridical and moral grounds, points out that large sections of Ethiopian population headed by civil and religious authorities have voluntarily put themselves under Italian protection; calls attention to freeing of 16,000 slaves by Italy and to the fact that slavery still exists in Ethiopia in violation of its antislavery compact signed when admitted to the League; claims obligation to protect both freed slaves and others who have allied themselves to Italy against Ethiopian reprisals.

3. Denies the legitimacy of the co-ordination committee. Italy therefore considers that each Government is judge of, and therefore responsible for, the measures it takes against Italy.

4. Declares that the embargo on arms to Italy and encouragement of their shipment to Ethiopia will merely serve to prolong the conflict by aggravating the condition which originally compelled Italy to take urgent measures for the protection of her colonies.

5. Calls the serious attention of each League member to the gravity of the proposed sanctions not only to a nation which has always taken an important part in international co-operation, but also to the troubled economic situation of the world; points out that sanctions are being applied for the first time against Italy; adds that Italy's right to protect and defend its people cannot be denied, and warns that Italy will be forced to take measures of an economic and financial character which might disrupt international currents of trade.

Calls Boycott Hostile Act

6. Declares that the proposed boycott of Italian exports is a real act of hostility which amply justifies Italian counter-measures; warns that cutting off from the world economy of a market of 44,000,000 people would have immediate repercussions on millions of workers throughout the world.

7. States that Italy has not desired up to the present to leave the League, but expresses belief that Italy is now justified in calling the attention of League members to their responsibility for the measures concerned.

"The Italian Government," the note to the League states concludes, "asks to be advised how your government, in its free and sovereign judgment, intends to act with regard to the measures proposed against Italy."

Ickes Puts Blame For German Steel On Bridge Authority

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Neither the Federal Government nor the local authority wants to take the responsibility for permitting $100,000 worth of German steel to go into the construction of the $42,500,000 Triborough Bridge in New York City.

American steel producers are protesting against the use of the German product because they say its low price is made possible by subsidy.

Harold L. Ickes, PWA Administrator, declared today that the problem was one for the Triborough Bridge Authority to decide. He labeled efforts of Nathan Burkan, Authority chairman, to lay the situation to national PWA policy as "an attempt to pass the buck."

Mr. Ickes said he thought it would be well for the Federal Government to advise itself, if German bids continue, as to whether there is evidence of dumping or subsidy but added that such an investigation would not be within his jurisdiction.

Job Record Set in England

BIRMINGHAM, Eng. — Only 5 per cent of Birmingham's insured population of 420,000 are now wholly unemployed, and there are more people at work in the city than ever before, official statistics show.

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S	O	R	R	E	L			
T	R	E	A	T	E	D		
R	I	D		A	G	E		
O	F			A	T			
W	I	T		A	T	E		
S	C	A	T	T	E	R		
	E	L	A	T	E	S		

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KENDAL MILNE & CO.
DEANSGATE MANCHESTER

U.S.-Canadian Trade Treaty Is Vital Step

(Continued from Page 1)

lizing its whole tariff structure, so that American exporters can know with greater certainty what tariffs they must pay.

Canadian tariff arrangements are now so flexible that they may be changed on a few days or a few hours notice, and on special classes of goods.

Strings on Executive

Congress tied a few strings to Mr. Roosevelt's powers to negotiate new treaties. One of these was that no tariff should be cut more than 50 per cent. Thus the limit of concessions to Canada on a number of goods is limited.

Meanwhile, the constitutionality of the whole delegation of tariff making power which features the new treaty, was challenged today by the Florida Agricultural Tariff Association. According to George S. Fletcher of Miami, president of the association, a test will be brought shortly in the customs court of New York city.

John G. Lerch, former United States Assistant Attorney General, will represent the Florida group. The case to be brought will contest a duty of 20 cents per crate on a shipment of pineapples from Cuba, imposed at New York on Nov. 2. The previous rate was 40 cents, but it was reduced under one of the new trade agreements negotiated under the President's new power.

May Lose in Court

Like NRA, there is accordingly, a possibility that the Supreme Court will throw out this new development of the New Deal, despite its effect on dozens of countries in which such treaties are in effect, or being negotiated.

Asked concerning this at the press conference today, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State said he was not losing any sleep over the proposed "test."

It was confirmed at the State Department that the new treaty with Canada will extend the benefit of proposed tariff reductions to all countries with which the United States has most favored nation clauses.

Keystone of Hull Philosophy

This is the keystone in the Cordell Hull tariff philosophy, of opening up trade with foreign countries. Germany will not get the benefits of the concessions, however, because Germany recently ended its most favored nation clause with the United States.

Speculation was rife today on the articles covered by the treaty. No light has been shed on this by the State Department. However, the negotiations so dramatically concluded at the White House between Roosevelt and King, began as far back as January, and since then the preliminary proposals of each side have been published.

Anticipated gains for the two countries follow:

How Both Benefit

United States—1. Concessions in Canadian "general" tariff provisions, to make them simpler and more stable.

2. Reductions on specific articles. Several hundred American exports are believed covered, possibly including machinery, automobiles, iron and steel, manufactured parts, coal, oil, dried fruits, radios, grazing cattle.

Canada—1. Guarantee that status quo will be maintained on major exports now on free list, including newsprint, pulpwood and wood pulp, which from time to time high tariff advocates, notably in New England, have urged be placed on a restricted list.

2. Reductions in specific articles: Canada has wanted tariff reductions on her farm products. Mr. Roosevelt has been reluctant to give these, however. One item round which discussion centers is Canadian distilled spirits. Canada has about 20,000,000 gallons of American-type whisky in storage, on which present tariff is $5 a gallon.

3. Immigration restrictions erected as barriers against Canadian workers entering and leaving cities like Detroit may be included in the treaty.

Fear of Tariff Cuts Stirs Protectionists In Canadian Industry

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Nov. 12—That substantial reductions in the tariff schedule are likely to result from the Canada-United States trade negotiations is shown by the concern of certain highly protected interests throughout the Dominion.

Already Senator Lorne C. Webster of Montreal, who has built up a lucrative business as importer of Welsh coal, has waited upon W. D. Euler, Minister of Trade and Commerce, urging the Government not to remove or reduce the duty on hard coal under any reciprocity pact that may be entered into with Washington. While Welsh coal continues to enter Canada free, under the British Empire agreements the tax against United States anthracite was raised from 40 cents to 50 cents per ton, with the result that the Welsh imports have grown to equal those from the United States—the latter remaining around the same level during the last three years.

The automobile manufacturing industry is another big business that believes that it owes its success to the exceptionally high protection it has enjoyed all along. Mr. King is known to have a different view of the matter. In 1926 his budget provided for substantial reductions in the duties on automobiles, which led immediately to the reduction of prices to the Canadian purchasers. Conservatives at the time prophesied disaster to the industry, and a delegation of automobile manufacturers came to Ottawa to plead with the Government to recede from its original proposals. In his refusal to comply Mr. King predicted that the readjustment of the tariff schedules would result in increased business and a definite improvement in the condition of the industry. Despite the wide popularity of this move the Bennett Government, when it came into power, restored and even increased the protection on motorcars. During 1929, when the 25 separate factories were in operation, production totaled 262,625 cars valued at $164,000,000.

There are also numerous works in Canada for the manufacture of machinery, agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, automobile parts, boilers and engines, hardware and tools, and other iron and steel products; for the manufacture of electrical apparatus, textiles, chemicals, and agricultural and vegetable products, which look with concern upon any move to permit competitors, either foreign or British, to enter the domestic market on easier terms.

That Canadian industries have taken full advantage of their protection goes without saying. When Mr. Bennett first raised the tariff he warned them against overcharging the consumer and appointed a tariff board to investigate into complaints from either consumer or British exporter. Although working under handicap, this board has been of real service to both.

Board Has Been Busy

Fair readjustments of the tariff schedule, largely downward, feature the five years' activities of the Canadian Tariff Board. When it was appointed as one of the first acts of the high-protection Bennett Government as a fact-finding and law-interpreting body, for the specific purpose of uncovering anomalies and injustices in the long list of tariff items but without judicial power to remove them, it was declared by political opponents to be nothing more than a tool for the strengthening and excusing of the high protection wall to which the government was committed. They have been disappointed. The three members of the board—Judge G. H. Sedgwick, Milton Campbell and Charles Hebert—have carried on their duties without fear or favor throughout and the Government in nearly every case has acted upon their recommendations.

Much Downward Revision

Of the 91 references to the board by the Minister of Finance, Edgar Rhodes, 42 have been dealt with and reported back to him, 16 have been heard by the board but have not yet been reported on, 14 are still to be heard, 17 have been withdrawn, and on two only interim reports have been submitted.

The United Kingdom submitted 13 of these references of which less than half have been dealt with. Of the list of items in the tariff schedule which either manufacturers or consumers considered unfair, it is interesting to note that recommendations for upward revision number but five, whereas for downward revision number 19. That speaks well for the confidence of the Government in the board.

Important Items

While many of the downward revisions are of relatively small importance there are several real exceptions, including woolens, jute yarns, biscuits, sailcloth and silverware from the United Kingdom, and canning machines, nursery stock and paper caps and cones from the United States. In the case of jute yarn the duty was removed when the board found that it was an uneconomical industry for Canada, not "assuring sound opportunities for success," in the words of the United Kingdom - Canada trade agreement. Britain had been promised reasonable competition based upon relative costs of economical and efficient production.

But these changes are trifling, of course, in comparison with the drastic revision of the tariff downward that the present government has pledged itself to effect, and assuredly will effect.

Ready for Carnegie Celebration

Wide World

Left—Roswell Miller. Right—Hugh Grant
Representative of Family Greets Musician

Skibo Pipe Major Comes to Perform At Carnegie Reunion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Hugh Grant, pipe major of the Seaforth Highlanders, is here from Skibo Castle in Scotland, vacation place of the late Andrew Carnegie and where Mrs. Carnegie now goes every summer. He is here to make complete the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the steel master's birthday on Nov. 25, for none better than this ruddy expert can play skirls upon the silver-trimmed instrument that has been 40 years in the Carnegie family and entrusted to Mr. Grant since 1921.

Andrew Carnegie never heard Hugh Grant play, for the bagpiper began as a tenant farmer on the Skibo Castle lands and met his multi-millionaire landlord only "when he used to give out children's feeds at Skibo." His talents had not yet had the recognition that brought him promotion to the castle staff as gamekeeper and musician in chief.

He has now 25 years of bag-piping back of him, having become a pipe major in the World War from being a mere piper in the Fifty-First Regiment. Indeed he holds the King's Jubilee Medal for his efforts to promote Scottish music; and under the black, dark green, yellow-green and plum-red of the Carnegie plaid are the knees of a rare husky Scot.

Among the many distinguished ears that have been wakened by the pibrochs from the Skibo battlements are those of Edward VII. But whoever it is in the castle walls, they have been pretty certain to hear "Johnnie Cope, Are Ye Awaukin'" as a starter for a summer morning since Hugh Grant had the pipe.

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The "BLACKETT" Self-filling Fountain Pen, 14ct. Gold Nib, in Black and Colours 5/-
The "NORTHUMBRIA" Stud-filling Fountain Pen, 14ct. Gold Nib, price 10/6 with clip. Obtainable in Black, Mottled and Exquisite Colours. At the Pen Shop of the North.
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Blackett Street
Newcastle-on-Tyne, England

British Left Wing Faces Challenges On Election Costs

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Oct. 12—Eligibility of no less than 360 Left Wing parliamentary candidates has been challenged today in Right Wing Conservative circles, on the ground that these aspirants for seats in Parliament were illegally supported by extensive newspaper advertisements issued by the "Council of Action," a political organization, of which Mr. David Lloyd George is chairman.

This objection is based on existing laws limiting permissible electioneering expenditure.

Most of the candidates disclaim responsibility for these advertisements, but the law against "corrupt practices" at election time is so strict as to enable the question to be raised as to whether such ignorance exempts them from liability to include the cost within their permitted outlay. This would in many cases bring their expenses over the permitted maximum and might involve the loss of their seats.

Average Cost Is £500

Some 1500 candidates have spent an average of at least £500 apiece in trying to capture or hold British parliamentary seats in the General Election on Nov. 14.

The total amount spent in contesting a seat varies greatly. It may be anything from £50 to about £1000. The Labor candidates spend least, the Conservatives most.

The last General Election, which was in 1931, cost the candidates or their friends £654,105 in all, and this one is expected to be even more expensive, as there are more candidates, while money is not quite as tight as was the case four years ago.

Any qualified voter can stand as a candidate on depositing £150 with the appropriate local authority, and persuading 10 other voters to vouch for him. The £150 is returned to the candidate after the election has taken place unless that individual fails to poll one eighth of the total number of votes cast for the seat he is contesting. In that case the deposit is forfeited. The object here is to keep out candidates who do not command a substantial measure of support.

Strict Limit on Spending

The cost of elections has been enormously reduced of late years by legislation of the most stringent kind. Severe penalties are prescribed against anything that even in the remotest way might appear to be of the nature of influencing votes by payment, treating or other material inducement.

There is a strict limit on the amount that a candidate may spend either directly or indirectly on printing or advertising, or on speakers or for agents or for halls or on conveying voters to the polling booths, or on anything else connected with electioneering.

The maximum of such expenses is fixed at 6d. per voter in country districts where distances to be traversed in reaching the polling places are liable to be considerable, and 5d. per voter in more thickly populated areas where the difficulty of getting to the polling centers is less great. This is additional to a lump sum of £50 to £75 that may be spent on an election agent.

Little Suspicion of Bribery

In each case strictly audited accounts showing every penny spent, have to be submitted to and approved by a local government officer after the election is over. Failing this, the successful candidate is unable to retain his seat.

The object here has been to put an end to scandals at one time serious and widespread under which vast sums of money were spent by rich candidates in more-or-less open vote-buying. Such abuses have now almost entirely disappeared, it being very seldom indeed that any suspicion of bribery or corruption arises.

Limitation of the amount that may be spent on behalf of a candidate for election, applies only to the few weeks between the notification of the poll and its being held. Except during this brief period the expenditure incurred in "nursing" a constituency depends almost solely on the wealth of the candidate and of the political party that is behind him.

Cuba Establishes Sanctions on Italy

By the Associated Press

Havana, Nov. 2

PRESIDENT MENDIETA today made public a decree establishing financial sanctions against Italy and prohibiting remittances to Italy except between ecclesiastical authorities and by the Cuban Government.

The decree does not affect necessary refunds and drafts in transit on the date of the decree.

New Finance Plans For Schools Urged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 — Present taxation for school purposes throughout the United States is inadequate in relation to the need and ability of the nation to support education, according to Dr. John K. Norton, professor of education at Teachers College, Columbia University and an authority on school finance.

Citing the recent study of the Brookings Institute, showing that even in the peak year, 1929, $15,000,000,000 of productive ability was not utilized, Dr. Norton said that most of the problems of school finance were dependent upon the application of intelligence to the economic questions of production and consumption.

The unequal ability of the states to support education, as shown by the range in average annual expenditude from $35 per pupil in the poorer states to nearly $150 in New York and New Jersey, demonstrates the impossibility of equalizing educational opportunity on merely a state-wide basis, he said. Federal aid is necessary to insure an adequate minimum education to each American child, Dr. Norton declared, adding, however, that care must be taken not to curtail local control and initiative.

Quebec Asks U. S. S. R. For Trade Agreement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — T. D. Bouchard, Provincial Minister of Municipal Affairs, Trade and Commerce, states that parleys have been held with Ambassador Alexander Troyanovsky at the Soviet Embassy at Washington with the view to establishing an exchange of Quebec butter, cheese and condensed milk for U. S. S. R. coal and chemical fertilizer.

Not only would the trade of dairy products of Quebec help the province's farmers but "our export here of Russian coal would help city workers by bringing down the price of coal in Canada, and our use of chemical fertilizers from Russia would benefit our farmers by lowering the price of fertilizer in Quebec."

Austrian Debts Likely to Cause Shift in Policy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 12—Serious threat to Austria's economic structure which it is thought might compel the Fascist-Clerical Government to alter its present pro-Italian foreign policy is seen here in the failure, officially announced today, of the Creditanstalt negotiations with the international creditors committee at London.

When the Creditanstalt collapsed in 1931 and precipitated a world slump, foreign lenders, mostly British, guaranteed the sums necessary to save the Austrian banking system from chaos.

The Creditanstalt—nearly 80 years old—formerly had a capital of 177,500,000 Austrian schillings, which was reduced to 1,000,000 and subsequently built up again with the Austrian Government holding 71,000,000 in shares against shares held by international creditors (British, American, Swiss, Dutch, French and Italian) in the sum of 70,000,000 shares.

Payment Due Jan. 1

Outstanding credits now amount to 200,000,000 Austrian schillings, or about £8,000,000, of which 8,000,000 schillings will be due for repayment Jan. 1. Two high officials of the Austrian Finance Ministry who recently visited London have now returned to Vienna empty-handed, following vain talks with the Rothschilds.

Unless Austria makes a further offer the whole matter is expected to go to arbitration. If the two arbitrators fail to agree on a president, then the League would be called on to appoint one. Such a procedure would, it is understood, be distasteful to the Austrian Government, which only recently refused to apply League sanctions against Italy.

Two Loyalties

The significance of the present deadlock is that Austria is financially dependent on British credit whil the Schuschnigg regime is politically dependent on Rome. The firmness of creditors, it is thought, may not be unconnected with what many consider Austria's "ingratitude" to the League on the question of sanctions, since when she was bankrupt Austria received help from Geneva to the tune of more than £42,000,000—more than any other League member.

Another consideration, which is believed may have affected the creditors, is the knowledge that Austria is now engaged in increasing her rearmament.

One of the difficulties of the Austrian Government in raising money is attributed to the fact that Italy's "subsidies" to Prince Ernst Rüdiger von Starhemberg's Heimwehr are gradually drying up as a result of the growing stringency of Italian finances.

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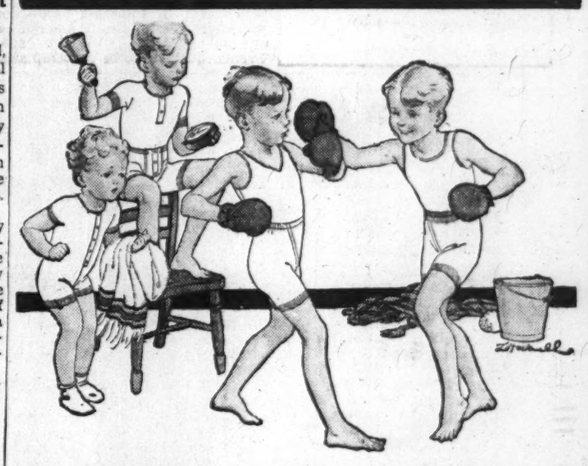
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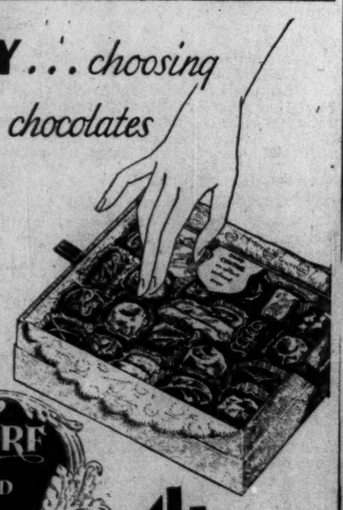
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(Continued from Page 1)

transport carriers. Such a ruling it was also believed would, like prohibition, be hard to enforce.

Race Track—50 Miles Apart Law a Court Issue

Massachusetts' law requiring that all race tracks shall be at least 50 miles apart was brought to a test hearing before the full bench of the Supreme Judicial Court today. Three East Boston citizens asked to have the license of Suffolk Downs race track revoked because it was within 50 miles of Narragansett and Rockingham tracks.

Charles H. Innes, representing Suffolk Downs, declared that the Massachusetts law applied only to tracks within the state. To which the objectors countered that the Brookline Country Club track and "Raceland" at Framingham were both located in Massachusetts and were within 50 miles of Suffolk Downs.

Those seeking to revoke the license are William H. Gardner, Agnes E. Sullivan and Harry L. Masters.

Tariff—Equality on Canadian Trade Urged

Equality of tariff charges by the United States and Canada, on imports into either country destined for the other, was urged today in a telegram to President Roosevelt sent by Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritme Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce.

President Roosevelt has just announced that a new trade agreement between Canada and the United States is to be signed. Mr. Davis thinks that provision should be made in the pact for equal terms in handling such commerce in either country.

The volume of foreign imports for the United States that comes through Canadian ports is steadily increasing, to the detriment of North Atlantic seaports, the railroads serving them, merchant marine and waterfront labor, Mr. Davis informed the President.

Canada has had a 10 per cent duty on imports for that country which come by way of an adjacent country. This has diverted to Canada much commerce that formerly moved through the port of Boston, Mr. Davis said. Efforts were made at the last session of Congress to have this subject considered and bills were introduced at the request of the Maritime Association that would impose a duty of 10 per cent on imports for the United States when handled through seaports of adjacent countries. Last year more than 300,000 tons of foreign grain, destined for United States ports, moved through Montreal by reason of British and Canadian preferential customs and other regulations, Mr. Davis informed the President.

Fog—Halts Liner In Boston Outer Harbor

Thirty passengers on the Furness Line steamer New Foundland learned the meaning of the old adage, "So near and yet so far" today, when fog prevented the steamship from moving up to the dock from the lower harbor, a distance of only five miles. The steamer came from Liverpool, St. Johns, and Halifax, and was able to reach the lower harbor before the fog shut in. Several hours elapsed before the craft could move up to the dock.

Dinner—Marine Society in Its New Home

Annual dinners have been held by the Boston Marine Society, which claims to be the oldest organization of its kind in the world, for many years, but today was the first one that was held in its own quarters.

The society recently moved to spacious rooms at 88 Broad Street, where ample space is available for the display of ship models, paintings, logs, of old ships, records and ship lore in general.

At the dinner Capt. George E. Eaton, superintendent of lighthouses in this district, was named president. Members of the society are weather-beaten skippers, who have trod the quarterdeck of the old windjammers as well as the bridges of modern steamships.

Depositors—Closed Banks to Pay $438,000

Depositors of four closed Massachusetts trust companies were promised some extra money for Cristmas that they didn't expect today. Bank Commissioner Henry H. Pierce announced that the Belmont Trust Company would pay a dividend of $125,000, the Bancroft Trust Company (Worcester) $83,000; Medford Trust Company, $152,000; Plymouth County Trust Company (Brockton) $78,000.

Payments have been approved by the State Supreme Court and checks are expected to be mailed before Dec. 10. Thomas F. Quinn, supervising agent for the Reconstruction Finance Corporation in this area, was credited with efficient work in arranging the dividends.

With previously announced Waltham and Charlestown dividends, the total that will be paid within the next few weeks exceeds $1,200,000.

Patrol Boat—Fog Prevents Rescue Work

The coast guard patrol boat Antietam played hide-and-seek today with the Gloucester fishing schooner Ruth Lucille, about 100 miles to the east of Cape Cod. The Lucille was returning from Georges Banks with a load of fish, caught about 200 miles east of Boston, when the engine failed and a distress signal was hoisted in the rigging.

Yesterday the Boston steam trawler, Fabia, outward bound, sighted the Lucille, flashed word by radio to coast guard headquarters in Boston, and steamed on to the eastward. Then the fog came, sweeping in from the sea and covering the entire coast with its impenetrable and clammy hand.

The Antietam went out to search for the Lucille, tow lines ready, but the fog defied the best efforts of the expert Coast Guard men. The Lucille's crew of 14 men raised what little canvas was on board, usually used as a riding sail, and was creeping slowly toward port through the dense fog today while the Antietam was vainly searching the waters to assist her to safety.

Delinquency—Child Council Gives Startling Data

"In Charlestown State Prison there are more than 350 convicts who began their criminal careers before the age of 15. . . . Six out of every ten of the 1000 delinquent boys studied by the Harvard Crime Survey had shown serious behavior difficulties before the age of ten. Nine out of ten of them came from homes almost wholly unfit for children. . . . The average cost for convicting a man of a felony is around $1500. The cost of making a thorough clinical study of a boy and his behavior problems is $50. . . ."

Such society-shaming facts as these inspire the untiring efforts of the 130 men and women serving the Massachusetts Child Council, Inc., which has just issued a bulletin containing an account of its work.

Explains the bulletin:

"Their work is based on the obvious fact that a boy or girl is not simply a victim of undernourishment, or a case of retarded development, or a 'behavior problem,' or a candidate for the juvenile court, but, above all, a boy or a girl, a complete personality. The problem of children, their health, their education, their home and community influences, their behavior, is all one problem, not to be parceled out to several organizations or experts, but to be met by the combined wisdom and experience of those concerned with that problem. The whole problem of 'the whole child' is the business of the council."

According to the bulletin, this is the first time in America that public officials and private leaders of any state have joined forces in one group to secure the rights of childhood.

The council is now conducting a series of projects to further its service to communities throughout the state.

B-r-r-r-r—Cold Wave On Way to Eastern Area

Furs and heavy overcoats out of storage, anti-freeze in the auto radiator, and another lump of coal on the fire are in order.

The U. S. Weather Bureau today predicted that temperatures would fall tonight with much colder weather tomorrow. A below-freezing zone of weather disturbance was moving east from the Middle West, the bureau said.

It was scheduled to replace the mild weather of Boston's October and November about sundown tonight.

Artist—Engineer Turns to Water Colors

When Earl G. Manning, a Newton Highlands estate engineer, took up water-color painting a couple of years ago, he was in the young fifties and had never received any art instruction in his life. But although he became an artist in self defense—he was with his family in France and his daughter was studying at the École des Beaux Arts at Fontainebleau—Mr. Manning has had four exhibits in Boston during the last two years.

Why he decided on water color, the estate engineer-artist has never decided, especially as it is one of the most difficult media. But water colors it was and Mr. Manning bought a box of paints, a palette, a couple of brushes, a small sponge, a water bottle, a pad of paper, a hard and soft pencil and an eraser.

"The latter was the most useful in the whole kit," he adds.

"I decided to try my luck with a short street on which were some ancient, interesting houses," says Mr. Manning. "I was quite proud of my efforts with a pink house which had a lovely iron gate. I spent nearly an hour drawing the details—a fault that I find is common to all beginners.

"But when I had finished the whole picture, the street looked as though it was running up hill—and there was no hill there."

Mr. Manning went on to explain that such things as perspective, eye level and vanishing point had simply never occurred to him.

"The result was awful," he goes on. "I knew it, and all my friends agreed with me, showing that it is possible to get a unanimity of opinion on one subject, anyway."

But instead of being disheartened by his first failure, Mr. Manning persevered and the resultant efforts of his perseverance have won for him no little renown among New England art lovers. Some of his more outstanding works now on display in Boston are "Fishing Boats at Douarnanez," "Old Houses in Dinan, St. Malo and Dournanez," "Chalk Cliffs at Dieppe," and "Landscapes at Carcassonner."

Polls—Representative District Has Primaries

To the polls today went voters in the seventeenth Worcester district. They nominated candidates for a special election to be held Nov. 26 to fill the vacancy in the State House of Representatives caused by the passing of Representative Victor E. Rolander, Republican.

Axel U. Sternlof was unopposed for the Republican nomination while four vied for favor with the Democrats. They were: Thomas H. Foley, Israel Katz, Charles A. Orstrom, Eugene J. Sweeney. The district is normally Republican and has a large Swedish population.

Housing—Cambridge Families on the Move

For many in Cambridge, Armistice Day was not a holiday, but a day for hard work. Residents in the area where the Federal Government's model low-cost apartments are soon to rise were moving out.

Most of this property was purchased by the Government late in October, and residents were given but till Armistice Day to move. That accounted for yesterday's bustle.

From early morning until nightfall moving vans, wagons and even push carts, piled high with all manner of goods and chattels, squeezed through the narrow streets. By evening only a few children wandered between the empty rows of flats.

More than 100 families who are on welfare are still in the area, lacking funds for moving. A special ERA project has been approved for this purpose, and these people will be transported within a few days to new homes which the Public Welfare Department of Cambridge will provide.

Demolition work will get under way in about two weeks, officials expect. Bids for this work have been opened. Actual construction work is scheduled to start not later than Dec. 15.

Union Opens Fight To End Rigid N. H. Labor Injunction

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Nov. 12 (AP)—A hearing on whether to make permanent the most rigid injunction ever granted against union labor in New Hampshire was begun here today before a special master.

The morning session followed routine lines as officials of the United Textile Workers of America sought to dissolve the injunction, which forbade picketing and gathering at the Cocheco Woolen Manufacturing Company plant in East Rochester.

Company officials and the "Employees' Protective Association" obtained the temporary order last July after a strike had been in progress at the plant several weeks. The association was made up of workers who did not strike.

The union demanded higher wages and better working conditions.

The plant has been operating since the injunction was granted.

Roy Pickard, the master, announced he would give his decision to the Superior Court.

The hearing continued during the afternoon after an adjournment for lunch.

Blizzard—Mansfield Finds One Out in Texas

While Boston today was enveloped in mist and light drizzle, Mayor Mansfield, in Houston, Texas, was not enjoying the balmy weather he anticipated when he left Boston last week for a vacation. He telephoned his office in City Hall today to report a blizzard in the Gulf port city.

Harvard—Awards $34,875 in Scholarships

Jubilant today were 127 Massachusetts upper-classmen at Harvard. The college has awarded them a total of $34,875 in scholarships during the current academic year. The Harvard corporation made the announcement today.

G. O. P.—Bay Staters Set Date for Big Banquet

Republicans of Massachusetts, cheered by recent results at Bay State polls, today set the date for their semiannual banquet and launched plans for a major effort to put this State back in the G. O. P. column.

The banquet, under the auspices of the Republican Club, will be held at the Statler Hotel, next Monday (Nov. 18). Robert T. Bushnell, chairman, will preside. Principal party candidates will be introduced.

Job Selling—Governor Asks for Information

Roused by published reports of alleged job selling outside the gubernatorial office, Governor Curley was on record today as requesting any persons asked to pay money for State positions to notify him. Incidents brought to his attention, the Governor said, would be referred to the Attorney General for investigation and prosecution.

The job-buying statement of the Governor resulted from purported activities of a man giving Florida police the name of Angelo Purpura of Lawrence. It was alleged that he collected about $1200 from two job applicants on the supposition that he had influence with officials. It was reported that this money was collected outside the Governor's office on the third floor of the State House.

The Governor said that Boston police had checked the report and that whatever transaction had occurred had taken place on the second floor of the State House.

Relief—Thinning of ERA Funds Protested

Plight of those in Boston dependent upon federal relief was pictured today in a telegram sent President Roosevelt by John I. Fitzgerald, president of the City Council, and Acting Mayor in the absence from the city of Mayor Mansfield.

He pleaded that ERA work be continued with no reductions in hours of work or pay until the new WPA is in full operation. Under plans now in effect, the ERA projects are being thinned down so that $2,000,000 allotted for four weeks will last five. This, Mr. Fitzgerald charged, has brought hardship upon many.

In his telegram he mentioned one man who had called at the Mayor's office this morning. He reported that he had a wife and three children and was receiving but $6 weekly on which to maintain them. Copies of the telegram were also sent Relief Administrator Harry L. Hopkins, and Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior.

Truckmen—They Strike While En Route

Nine trailer trucks bearing spanking new automobiles for Boston, held up temporarily last night because of a threatened strike by drivers, were speeding to Boston today. Coasting to the roadside on the outskirts of Rensselaer, N. Y., the drivers announced that they would remain stopped until their demands were met.

About 2 o'clock (a. m.), Charles La Porte of Amsterdam, who said he was mediating the strike, arrived on the scene, cajoled drivers into climbing back to their cabs and persuaded them to present their objections formally next week.

Objections only vaguely explained, included demands for an increase in pay from 5 to 5½ cents a mile and the elimination of a "10 per cent damage fund," which requires drivers to contribute a certain amount to the company each week to pay for damages to trucks, trailers and automobiles being transported, it was explained unofficially.

Isolation—Wadsworth Says Opinion Is Changed

American public opinion regarding isolation has completely changed since the first Armistice, according to Eliot Wadsworth, president of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Addressing a group of college heads at the twenty-second annual meeting of the Association of Urban Universities last night, Mr. Eliot asserted: "We have no more illusions that a war can be fought in Europe or in any other part of the world without affecting this country."

Mr. Wadsworth scored the rise of dictators in the world, and said that such concentration of power, combined with censorship of the press, were prime causes of trouble.

Davis—Curley Names Him to Harbor Congress

Frank S. Davis, manager of the Maritime Association of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, took over an extra duty today. Governor Curley appointed him to be the official delegate of Masssachusetts to the special session of the National Rivers and Harbors Congress, to be held in New Orleans, Dec. 13 and 14.

Boston Events

Tonight

FREE PUBLIC LECTURE ON CHRISTIAN SCIENCE by Peter B. Higgins, C. S. B., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Braintree, in Town Hall, Braintree, 8.

Theaters

"ROMEO AND JULIET" (Shubert). Katharine Cornell in her first Shakespearean role as Juliet. Staged by Guthrie McClintic, costumes and settings designed by Jo Mielziner, music by Paul Nordoff and dances arranged by Martha Graham. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

"GEORGE WHITE'S SCANDALS" (Boston Opera House). 35 scenes with cast of 100. 8:15. Tomorrow: 2:15.

"2 MEN ON A HORSE" (Plymouth). Hilarious farce constantly amusing, but marred by unnecessary vulgarities. 8:30.

"KATYDID, SO WHAT?" (Copley). Mary Young presents her own play, in which she is the star as well as director. 8:30. Tomorrow: 2:30.

Movies

UPTOWN—"Diamond Jim." 1, 4, 7, 10. "Special Agent." 2:35, 5:35, 8:35.

EXETER — "Goose and the Gander." 2:10, 5, 7:55, "Anna Karenina." 3:15, 6:05, 9.

COOLIDGE CORNER — Edward Arnold in "Diamond Jim." 3:20, 6:25, 9:25. "Manhattan Moon." 2, 5, 8.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Going On Two," featuring Dionne Quintuplets. Travel picture "Spain's Romantic Isle, Majorca"; "Mickey Mouse in Giant Land"; "Paramount Pictorial." Betty Boop in "Swat That Fly." 9:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.

BOSTON—James Dunn and Dorothy Wilson in "Bad Boy." 10:53 a. m., 1:48, 4:20, 7:37, 10:25. Stage show, "Let's Swing It Revue," featuring Judith Allen, Jack Doyle. Also 32 Roxyettes.

MAJESTIC—"Midsummer Night's Dream." 2:15 and 8:15.

MODERN — Carole Lombard in "Hands Across the Table." 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4, 6:50, 9:35. Also "Personal Maid's Secret." 9:29 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:40, 8:30.

MEMORIAL—Edward Arnold in "Remember Last Night?" 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10. Also "Camera Thrills," and Pathé News.

FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Lee Tracy in "Two Fisted." Fenway, 12:55, 3:15, 5:35, 8, 10:30. Paramount: 10:10 a. m., 12:30, 2:55, 5:15, 7:40, 10. Also Charles Rogers and June Clyde in "Dance Band." Fenway: 2, 4:30, 6:40, 9:05. Paramount: 1, 11:20 a. m., 3:45, 6:05, 8:25, 8:50.

UNIVERSITY—"Big Broadcast of 1936." 3:10, 6:20, 9:30. "Dr Socrates." 1:30, 5, 8:12.

TREMONT — "Charlie Chan in Egypt." 9, 11:48 a. m., 2:40, 5:40, 8:40. "Only Yesterday." 10:12 a. m., 1:10, 4:10, 7:09, 10:05.

METROPOLITAN — Loretta Young and Henry Wilcoxon in "The Crusades." 9:58 a. m., 1:01, 4:03, 7:08, 10:13. Stage review featuring musical comedy, radio and stage favorites in novelty program. Gus Van and Carolyn Marsh supporting the "Three Sailors." Elida Ballet.

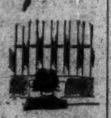
FINE ARTS—"Maria Chapdelaine," with English titles. 1:40, 3:45, 5:50, 7:55, 10. Silly Symphony. "Water Babies," technicolor of Southern Italy. "Mediterranean Songs." "Mont Saint-Michel." Tomorrow: "Legong," Balinese love story in technicolor. Also "Wings Over Ethiopia."

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Clark Gable, Charles Laughton and Franchot Tone. Orpheum: 9:15 a. m., both theaters: 11:25 a. m., 2, 4:35, 7:10, 9:45.

Music

LONGWOOD TOWERS—Piano recital by Audray Roslyn, 8:30.

LONGY SCHOOL OF MUSIC — Organ recital by E. Power Biggs at Appleton Chapel—Harvard University: Bach-Handel program, 8:15.



ARLINGTON ERA CONCERT—Orchestra, Richard Cosby conductor; Marion Rae, soloist, in co-operation with Parent-Teacher Association, Hardy School, 8.

DORCHESTER ERA CONCERT — Band, Frank Gurley conductor, 8, of C. Hall, Pleasant and Pearl Streets, 8.

Other Events

NEW ENGLAND RAILROAD CLUB—Dinner and meeting, Swiss Room, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

NEW ENGLAND ROAD BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION—Dinner and meeting, State Suite, Copley-Plaza, 6:30.

MASSACHUSETTS SCHOOL OF ART—Alumni association meeting. Talks on summer travel experiences with exhibition of sketches and photographs, 6:45.

SCHOOL COMMITTEE OF THE CITY OF BOSTON—Deferred regular meeting, Administration Building, 15 Beacon Street, 7:30.

WEST END ERA DRAMA — "Mme. Butterfly," by Brighton-Allston Community Theater; "Poor Henry," by Roslindale Community Theater; "Ici On Parle Francais," by Jamaica Plain Community Theater. William Blackstone School Center, 39 Blossom Street, 7:30.

ERA POPULAR LECTURE—"The Eagle, the Lion and the Bear," Clyde W. Robbins, Mattapan Branch Library, Blue Hill Avenue and Hazleton Street, 7:45.

LOWELL INSTITUTE—"The Composition of Atoms and the Family of the Chemical Elements," Karl K. Darrow, Huntington Hall, 491 Boylston Street, 8.

EAST BOSTON ERA DRAMA — "The Would-Be Gentleman," by Moliere, East Boston Community Theater, Union Methodist Episcopal Church, Meridian and Havre Streets, 8.

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Laura Huxtable Porter, readings from Italian poets at piano; Louise Beach, coloratura soprano, 8:30.

Tomorrow

Other Events

MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUE OF WOMEN VOTERS—"County Administration," at One-Day School of Politics, Reading Congregational Church, 10:30 a. m.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION OF WOMEN'S CLUBS—Twelfth District Conference, Newton Center Women's Clubhouse, Center Street, Newton Center, 10:30 a. m.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS—"Gothic Art": guidance tour by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

ERA LECTURE TOUR—Museum of Fine Arts and Connick's Studio, Visit to and talk on stained glass exhibit in museum and explanation of stained glass process by Charles J. Connick, Meet in museum vestibule, 465 Huntington Avenue, 2.

BERLITZ SCHOOL OF LANGUAGES—"Blasco Ibanez," talk by L. Pachon Rojas, and film, "Old Granada," 140 Newbury Street, 4.

BROOKLINE PUBLIC LIBRARY—Exhibition of amateur arts and crafts, Nov. 13-24.

Vienna Police Uncover Secret Tramway Union

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Nov. 11—On the eve of its seventeenth anniversary the Austrian Republic finds the Fascist-Clerical Government increasing the repressive activities against Socialists and National Socialists here, with numerous arrests among workmen.

While making arrests among tramway workers the police uncovered a secret trade union of men unwilling to join the official Government trades union. Twenty-five members of the tramway branch of this trade union have been arrested. The existence of other underground trades unions is suspected and a severe inquiry to discover the entire organization is being actively pursued.

Yesterday a tramway mechanic, Robert Arkauer, who was supposed to be the head of the secret union, committed suicide just before being arrested.

Growing irritation in working class quarters about the Government's pro-Italian policy led Dr. Egon Berger-Waldenegg yesterday to denounce Austrian National Socialists for promoting propaganda against the existing regime. The Foreign Minister also violently attacked sanctions calling them folly and declared it would have been suicidal for Austria to join them since the main part of Austrian exports go to Italy.

Parallel with the Socialist action there is indisputable increase of National Socialist activities. Saturday two big flags and several small ones with the "Hakenkreutz" (swastika) were prominently displayed in Vienna.

Harvard, Wellesley And Smith Reject U. S. Aid for Students

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Continued refusal of Harvard, Wellesley, and Smith Colleges to accept federal allotments for student aid was disclosed Nov. 10 in an announcement by Aubrey Williams, director of the National Youth Administration.

Their names did not appear on a list of 1602 institutions in 48 states and the District of Columbia which together have been allotted $1,638,945 a month to provide part-time jobs for needy students.

No aid was accepted for Princeton undergraduates, but $475 a month was allotted to pay 23 students in the university's theological seminary. Yale, which last year applied the grants only to its theological students, this year will employ 556 students at a monthly cost of $2450.

Bryn Mawr and Vassar this year accepted grants of $630 for 42 students and $2190 for 146.

Williams said 104,501 needy undergraduates would be paid $1,559,645 a month from the youth administration for doing various jobs, while 4500 graduate students will be given work at a monthly cost of $79,300.

No specific mention was made in the announcement concerning Harvard, Wellesley and Smith's refusal to join the program. "Snobbery" was Harry L. Hopkins' previous reference to those refusing to accept the grants, although college executives asserted that the $15 a month average payment was not enough to be particularly helpful.

Among California institutions participating is Stanford University, with 442 students receiving $6630. The youth administration was criticized recently by former President Herbert Hoover in an address to Stanford alumni.

New York to Build Air Beacon in Honor Of Post and Rogers

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—As the nation-wide drive for funds for a Will Rogers memorial goes into the second of its four weeks, the New York State Aviation Commission announced today that it would dedicate a huge revolving air beacon on George Washington Bridge to the cowboy-humorist and his friend, Wiley Post.

The formal instalment of the big light on one of the 600-foot Manhattan towers of the bridge will be on Nov. 30, almost coincident with the close of the fund campaign on Thanksgiving Day night, the cost of which has been underwritten by the aviation industry.

The beacon will penetrate space to an altitude of three miles and have a 64-mile radius of visibility, serving three main airways, according to State Senator A. Spencer Feld, chairman of the aviation commission, who said the plan for the memorial had been developed in cooperation with the bureau of air commerce of the Department of Commerce at Washington and the port of New York Authority.

It will have 1,800,000-candlepower and a two-color double-lens and revolving head, perfected by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company. The framework and revolving mechanism will be the construction of the General Electric Company.

More Time Requested To Repay Farm Loans

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Senator Henrik Shipstead is complaining to farm-lending officials against insistence of their field men that farmers pay up feed and seed loans.

"If the farmers have to sell their first crop in years to pay back the loans," the Senator told reporters, "there won't be any feed left for them to go ahead on, and they won't be able to meet mortgage interest and such because the drought compelled them to get rid of their stock. I want to see their notes extended for a year, so they can catch up."

World Bankers Confer at Basel On Italian Credit

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BASEL, Switz., Nov. 11—At a short meeting at the headquarters of the Bank for International Settlements, representatives of a number of banks of issue in various countries are understood to have discussed the situation arising from financial restrictions in connection with the Italo-Ethiopian conflict. No credits can under the policy of sanctions be extended to Italy directly or indirectly by the participating countries. But it is suggested that there is nothing to prevent the Italian Government and the Bank of Italy from operating in the financial markets of the world through the intermediary of the International Bank.

According to the 1930 convention of The Hague, the bank and the funds confided to it cannot in war or peace be subjected to expropriation, requisition or restrictions regarding export or import of gold or currencies.

Indeed one of the objects of the founding of the bank was to have a central clearing institution. There is no suggestion that arrangements by which Italy may work through the Basel bank have in fact been made, but the question has been raised and should therefore be recorded.

Reports of the Basel conversations in which Dr. Hjalmar Schacht of Germany, Jean Tannery of France and Montagu C. Norman of England took part, show that European banks are seeking the service of the International Bank in the adjustment of their currencies. Many of them have gold deposits and charge the Basel bank to obtain for them foreign currencies of which they have need or change their foreign holdings into gold. In this way the bank becomes the regulator of international money markets.

It is understood the policy of eventual stabilization on a gold basis remains the monetary doctrine of Basel.

Veterans in Tacoma Seek Water Rate Cut To Aid Employment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TACOMA, Wash.—Attacking that arch-enemy of the country, unemployment, with the same resolution that took them "over the top" in war times, the American Veterans' League has gone before the utilities department of the city government and Commissioner Ira S. Davisson, asking why water rates to big consumers cannot be reduced.

The veterans have ascertained that, the city having tapped the Green River as it comes down out of the Cascade Mountains on its way to Puget Sound and having drawn a good part of the river into its water mains, millions of gallons are daily going to waste over the spillways into Commencement Bay.

After an economic survey of the city's tide-flat district, the veterans have learned that several large manufacturing concerns are permanently closed down, due to the fact that the great quantities of water they use are too costly for them to compete with similar concerns in other cities that grant cheaper water rates.

For instance, the St. Regis Kraft Corporation's large plant here may be reopened, with about $1,000,000 to be spent in plant changes and extensions, with steady employment for about 350 persons. The facts brought to light by the veterans revealed that the opening of this one plant would have far-reaching influence in spreading new business around the city.

The opening of the St. Regis depends upon how cheaply it can purchase its big requirements of water. The plant would require from 10,000,000 to 12,000,000 of gallons of water a day. It was shut down several years ago and failure to reopen has been attributed to the company's inability to compete with foreign pulp, particularly that coming from Sweden. Cost of water here was one of the important items.

Commissioner Davisson expressed the idea that something substantial would be done by the City Council in this matter, and then commended the intelligent work done by the veterans for the public good.

Hawaii University Plans New Oriental Institute

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—After 15 years of development of its oriental courses, the University of Hawaii will organize its Oriental Institute with the opening of the 1936 school year. In the institute will be consolidated all Far Eastern studies of the university under the direction of Prof. Gregg M. Sinclair.

Fellowships will be awarded to permit advanced students to carry on research work at universities of the Orient. Exchange of professors is being arranged with mainland and Orient universities. The university now conducts a School of Pacific and Oriental Affairs at the summer session. Recently the Carnegie Corporation of New York granted $10,000 for the school's 1936 summer session.

Checks Replace Warrants For County Employees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—For the first time in several years, county pay checks will not be registered, County Auditor Chauncey Hammond revealed this week. Heretofore it has been necessary to issue salary warrants in October and November. Mr. Hammond said the improvement in the county's financial condition was due largely to increase in delinquent tax payments, which last month rose to $200,979, highest in two years.

In former years, the 1100 county employees were given registered warrants, cashable at banks, which later collected five per cent interest from the county.

R. I. Airport Ground Lights Result in Superior Court Suit

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12—Rhode Island's state airport, designed to be the finest field in New England and one of the best-equipped in the East, once more has become the center of a legal wrangle.

This latest dispute has grown out of a contract granted by the Federal Public Works Administration for installation of an elaborate system of ground lights at the field in Hillsgrove. Bids were called for earlier this year for the lighting work and PWA awarded the contract to the New England Machine & Electric Company of Providence. Later it was revealed that this concern was not the low bidder.

A Pawtucket concern, Coken & Co., which submitted a lower bid, protested. The PWA officials at Washington then rescinded the original contract and gave the work to the protestant. Still later PWA reversed itself again and told the higher bidder to proceed with the job which was already under way.

Restraining Order

The Cohen company last week applied for and received a restraining order to hold up the project, then went before the Superior Court and filed a petition for a writ of mandamus to compel Governor Green and the State Emergency Public Works Commission to award it the contract.

Governor Green has revealed correspondence with the authorities in Washington in which he denies any responsibility for the original award of the bid which went to a concern that was not low bidder. The Governor charges that full responsibility on awarding the contract belongs to the federal PWA office in Rhode Island.

Meanwhile, the airport proved its value on two occasions last week when the scheduled New York to Boston passenger planes found conditions unsuitable near Boston, turned back and landed at the Rhode Island field. The passengers continued their trip to Boston by rail, boarding a train at Providence.

No Regular Stops

Passenger airlines make no regular stops at the state airport in Hillsgrove. The field once was a scheduled port of call for the New York to Boston planes, but the airline abandoned its Rhode Island calls when the Hillsgrove field was found to be in dangerous condition. That was two years ago. With the aid of PWA and ERA money, however, a drainage system was installed, the field was leveled and cleared and during the summer work was pushed on a network of cement runways which have just been completed. Rhode Island's port now is the only airport in New England that has cement runways.

A project now is being discussed for erecting a large plane hangar to be owned by the State. When the big passenger planes made their forced landings at Hillsgrove last week, neither of the two hangars at the field was found to be large enough to accommodate the huge craft. Workmen covered the fuselage and tied the planes securely to stakes driven into the ground.

At the last special election Aug. 6, Rhode Island voters turned down a measure calling for a state loan to finance a large hangar. Airport officials now are seeking federal funds to finance the project.

To Cost $300,000

A suitable hangar is expected to cost $300,000 and would be large enough to house 100 planes. It would include modern office and shop facilities.

The Rhode Island airport soon is expected to have its radio beacon light installed by the Department of Commerce. This port was one of 17 throughout the country selected by the federal department for radio beacon lights.

Probably no other large project in Rhode Island has caused as much dissatisfaction and bickering as the state airport. About five years ago, when the original appropriation was passed by the Legislature, the dispute raged over a location for the port. After months of wrangling, the present site in Hillsgrove was selected by a state airport commission.

The original appropriation was found to be insufficient and more money was poured into the project. Later the drainage problem was discovered. During several spring months the field was converted into a lake. Two ineffectual drainage systems were tried before the more elaborate one was installed with PWA assistance this year.

What's Going On In the Arts

George White's "Scandals"

GEORGE WHITE'S "Scandals," twelfth edition, is big and showy and rowdy. As disclosed at the Boston Opera House on the evening of Nov. 11, it is remarkable chiefly for some specialty dances of exceptional quality. The musical score is typical. The songs and the singing are nothing to boast of. The sketches are rather labored. There is considerable pulchritude and not much else in the large chorus. And there is the usual quota of vulgarity in songs and skits.

A television broadcast is the necklace on which these gaudy beads are strung. By means of it we are supposed to look in on 10 Downing Street, Hollywood, radio stations and other places. But what goes on in these places does not always seem to justify the inventive genius that has brought them to us. The political satire is pretty heavy handed.

The show picks up when Betty Jane Cooper does her skillful tap dance; but this form of dancing is really a man's job, and the show really gets exciting only when Shea and Raymond do their eccentric number, and Sam, Ted and Ray follow it up with an item called "Selassie and his Army." Both these contributions stopped the show on the opening night, and with reason. Shea and Raymond are very amusing with their burlesque of ballet dancing, and as for Sam, Ted and Ray, Negro dancers, they're the top.

Bert Lahr and Cliff Edwards are the principal comedians. Gracie Barrie—borrowed, they say, from the radio—and Earl Oxford lend the use of their voices.

L. A. S.

Jon Corbino

GOODMAN-WALKER Gallery has given a number of promising young artists a Boston début. The policy of the gallery is liberal and flexible, and many of us feel grateful for the opportunity it extends to see unknown work by contemporaries. The newest initiate in Boston is Jon Corbino. Italian born, the artist now resides in America. He divides his time between New York and the New England seacoast.

The very first glance at his pictures promises that valued quality in an artist, exuberance. Mr. Corbino transmits to the canvas a joy in color and movement, he conveys feeling transliterated into pigment and design. He selects subjects of a festive nature, characterized by variations of shape, swiftness of movement. In depicting them he tries to catch the salient shape, the motivating line. Often he is satisfied that the feeling is communicated when the figures are blurred, the colors rough and granular. This is the painting of passing moments, characterized by the brilliance of light and the flash of a color. Mr. Corbino so selects the colors that they heighten the dynamic quality.

Some monotypes continue, even increase, the blurred, evanescent quality, but they also convey a fixed character which is to be expected in the very nature of a print. Mr. Corbino achieves effect in these by the very indefiniteness of forms, by illusion.

Horses seem to interest this young artist particularly. His predilection is nourished on the one hand by modern taste for the subject—Degas, Guys, Lautrec—and also by the Renaissance portrayal of equine subjects in a grand, heroic manner. A large crayon reveals Mr. Corbino's affinity for the Italian masters.

D. A.

The Dance—Studio Announcements

DORIS HUMPHREY, dancer and choregrapher, is the first of three distinguished speakers engaged to talk on the Modern Dance at the Pauline Chellis Studio. Her subject, "What Shall We Dance About?" The other speakers are John Martin, dance critic, lecturer and historian, who is scheduled for Thursday evening, Jan. 16, subject, "The Ancient Art of Modern Dance"; and Martha Graham, dancer and choregrapher, who will talk on "The Dance as an Art and Its Relation to the Theater," on Sunday evening, March 1. Tickets are now on sale at the studio, 88 Exeter Street.

Hazel Boone will give a lecture-demonstration on social dancing at the Bouvé-Sterling School, South Huntington Avenue, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 19.

Edouard du Buron is dancing for the Theater Alliance at the Christian Union Hall, Boylston Street, on Monday evening, Nov. 18. With two of his pupils, he is giving Part III of his new "Ritual," called "Hymn of Joy."

M. L.

Boston Stage Notes

CONTINUING plays on Boston stages include Katharine Cornell's production of "Romeo and Juliet," at the Shubert; "Three Men on a Horse," at the Plymouth, and "Katydid. So What?" at the Copley. . . . . .

The Associated Actors Theater will open its season tomorrow evening at the Peabody Playhouse with Richard Duchinsky's "Gallery Gods."

Eva LeGallienne comes to the Colonial next Monday for a week of repertory. Plays are "Rosmersholm," "Camille" and a double bill from the Quinteros.

On the following evening, at the Shubert, the new Continental Varieties will begin an engagement which will last out the week.

Clare Tree Major's company will offer "Heidi" at the Jordan Hall, the morning and afternoon of Nov. 23.

Power Exhibit Gets $5000 With Big 'If'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—With a string on it, $5000 was voted by the county board of supervisors to help pay for a "water and power" exposition here in 1938-39. The string was the requirement that the sponsor, the Pacific Exposition Corporation, shall first spend $50,000 toward launching the event which will commemorate completion of the Colorado River Aqueduct, the Boulder Dam power transmission line, and several minor projects in the southland.

W. A. Simpson, former president of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, made the request to the county board, asserting "numerous benefits" such as increased employment and tourist trade would be derived from the exposition.

Oregon's Relief Load Considerably Reduced

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTLAND, Ore. — Seventeen thousand families, representing about 55,600 adults and children, are receiving unemployment relief in Oregon, as compared with 59,101, representing about 195,000 individuals, in May, 1933, according to a survey recently completed here.

During September, 1935, the Oregon relief case load was 17,269. This represented a total of 55,617 individuals, members of 13,985 families and 3284 single persons. For September, 1934, the total case load was 27,159.

Quarry Workers Out In Rutland, Vt., Area

RUTLAND, Vt., Nov. 12 (AP)—Pickets were out at Proctor and West Rutland today as a strike, voted last night by mill and quarry workers in the Rutland area, got under way.

There were no disturbances during the early morning as strikers picketed plants of the Vermont Marble Company, 900 of whose workers were affected by the walkout. A force of deputy she

Closing of Amoskeag Mills Forecast 'No Idle Threat,' Bridges Committee Reports

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 12—Discounting persistent declarations of labor that the Amoskeag Mills would reopen, possibly before Thanksgiving Day, the Governor's Textile Investigation Committee today insisted that liquidation of the great half-mile long plant was "no idle threat."

This was the gist of the report made by the committee to Gov. H. Styles Bridges, after several weeks of close observations of Amoskeag conditions. Meanwhile, some 12,000 workers, now walking the streets, and an overburdened Manchester relief department see the possibility of reclaiming the textile industry slipping slowly through their fingers.

All Angles Considered

Closing the iron gates with a definite clang last Sept. 26, the Amoskeag management considered all angles of the situation, including the processing tax burden and overproduction, finally throwing up its hands in a gesture of despair. The Governor's committee, while it appeared ostensibly to blast any remaining hope of a reopening, advocated the appointment of a committee by the Governor to confer with mill owners and workers for a final blow, if possible, against liquidation.

Realizing that liquidation of the mills would deprive one third of Manchester's population of a means of support, the committee further recommended abolition of all taxes on the plant while the buildings were out of use.

Another suggestion was that "Amoskeag trustees be urged to make any present sacrifice, warranted by the prospects of a general business recovery and their own quite possible future prosperity, to give their workers an early opportunity to prove their willingness to co-operate."

Absentee management, lack of united leadership and understanding among labor circles, and lack of co-operation between labor and mill owners were cited as contributing to the present poor financial conditions of the mills. Emphasis of these conditions, the committee pointed out, was the recent sale of $20,000 worth of the company's bonds for $8000.

Seems Logical

"From the standpoint of the stockholders," said the report, "liquidation seems logical and imperative." During the last year of the plant's operations, a recent announcement by the management revealed losses amounting to more than $1,000,000. The net market value of the company's assets have been reported at more than $9,000,000.

Although Governor Bridges has frequently painted a depressing picture of what would happen should the Amoskeag liquidate, the textile committee believed that the public was too apathetic on the issue. The city of Manchester already has more than 7000 on its welfare lists as a result of the closing. Permanent closing would be a calamity of state-wide proportions, the committee held.

Socialist Mayor Starts Second Term, Tells Bridgeport 'Job Has Just Begun'

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 12 (AP)—Mayor Jasper McLevy, Socialist, began his second term as Bridgeport chief executive yesterday by asserting, "Our job has just begun."

McLevy took the oath of office at simple exercises, in a high school auditorium.

With McLevy were 32 other city officials who were swept into office last week in a record smashing Socialist landslide.

Speaking briefly and extemporaneously, Mayor McLevy said:

"Our job has just begun. Still greater responsibilities face us during the coming two years. We hope to give a proper and worth-while accounting of our stewardship two years hence."

The Socialist leader reviewed the achievements of his administration, during which he said:

"Two years ago when I took office, it was with a feeling that the task that lay before us was insurmountable. The financial condition of the city had ebbed to a low point. . . . It was indeed a gigantic task that faced us. We have been able, however, to accomplish many things which appeared impossible."

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity—Light rain and fog tonight and probably early Wednesday; cooler tonight, considerably cooler Wednesday; moderate to fresh east to northeast and north winds.

Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont—Rain in the south and rain or snow in the north portion tonight and probably Wednesday morning; colder tonight and in extreme south portion Wednesday.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut — Rain tonight and probably Wednesday morning; colder tonight; much colder Wednesday.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook—Fresh to strong east winds backing to northeast or north winds over this section and fresh shifting winds becoming northerly over south portion and overcast weather with rain tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	54	66	Minneapolis	24	30
Bermuda	72	—	New Orleans	70	84
Chicago	40	48	New York	60	66
Denver	38	48	Norfolk	64	74
Helena, Mont.	28	40	Philadelphia	62	66
Jacksonville	68	82	St. Louis	40	46
Kansas City	30	30	San Francisco	48	58
Los Angeles	52	74	Washington	66	70
Miami	76	80			

A—8 a. m., E. S. T., Nov. 12.
B—Maximum Nov. 11.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:59 a. m., height, 11.4 feet.
Wednesday, 12:37 a. m., height, 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles at 4:56 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Guide

Program Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m 590kc-WEEI-508m 1230kc-WNAC-244m 1410kc-WAAB-213m

5:00	Boston ERA Civic	Boston Civic Or-	"Flash Gordon"... Sporting Matinee
5:15	Chorus recital.....	chestra concert....	Carl Moore's Or... Sporting Matinee
5:30	Singing Lady.....	Studio vocalist....	"Jack Armstrong" Sporting Matinee
5:45	"Little Orphan Annie"	Clara, Lu and Em	"Dick Tracy," sk.. Sporting Matinee
6:00	News; "Supper Show"	Evening Tattler...	News Service..... "Buck Rogers"...
6:15	Speaker; music.....	News; music.....	Sport Comment... Benay Venuta; or.
6:30	News; features.....	Soloists; quartet..	Nature League.... Speaker programs
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	News Parade.....	Pianos; soloist.... Dramatic sketch..
7:00	"Easy Aces" sketch...	"Amos 'n' Andy"...	"Myrt and Marge" News Service.....
7:15	20th Century Ideas...	"Popeye" sketch..	Sketches; music... Irish Echoes: re-
7:30	"Lum and Abner".....	Popular vocal.....	Kate Smith; orch... citalists.....
7:45	Band concert.....	Strange Facts.....	Boake Carter, news "Housewarming"
8:00	Crime Clues: network	Reisman's Orch.;	"Lavender and Old Golf lesson.....
8:15	dramatic sketch....	comedy; soloists..	Lace"; soloists... Gabriel Heatter
8:30	"Welcome Valley";	Wayne King and	Lawrence Tibbett; "Housewarming"
8:45	Edgar Guest; orch...	his orchestra.....	Voorhees's Orch.. "Jazz Nocturne"...
9:00	Ben Bernie and Lads;	N.T.G. and his	Casa Loma Orch.; Organ; soloist.....
9:15	Mildred Bailey.....	Girls; variety ...	Walter O'Keefe.. News Service.....
9:30	Helen Hayes in "The	"Jumbo"; variety	Fred Waring and "Big Broadcast";
9:45	New Penny"; orch...	from Hippodrome.	his Pennsylvani- soloists; orch.....
10:00	Wendell Hall, songs...	Sigmund Romberg;	ans; Col. Stoop- Stevens's Orch..
10:15	NBC vocalists.....	soloists; orchestra	nagle and Budd.. "World Parade"...
10:30	Mobilization for Hu-	Mobilization for	Phil Scott's Orch.. Mobilization for
10:45	man Needs; talk; or.	Human Needs.....	Spotlight Revue.... Human Needs....
11:00	Reports; news; Hugh	Forecasts; news...	News Service..... Dick Gardiner and
11:15	Barrett's Orchestra..	Sports; music.....	Hamp's Orchestra. his orchestra.....
11:30	Reggie Childs and his	NBC dance music.	Cy Delman and his Tommy Dorsey and
11:45	orchestra	NBC organist.....	Kentuckians ..... his orchestra.....

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating network key stations in parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

10:15 WBZ (WJZ), Edward MacHugh, "The Gospel Singer."
11:30 WBZ (WJZ), United States Army Band concert.
12:30 WBZ (WJZ), National Farm and Home Hour: Colleen Moore interview; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News."
2:30 WNAC (WABC), American School of the Air: geography—"Greenland."
2:30 WEEI (WEAF), Music Guild: chamber music recital.
3:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rochester Civic Orchestra, Guy Fraser Harrison, conductor.
3:30 WBSO, Good Cheer Service, conducted by The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts: hymns, readings from the Bible and the writings of Mary Baker Eddy and other authorized literature.
4:15 WNAC (WABC), Curtis Institute of Music Orchestra, Fritz Reiner, conductor.
5:00 WBZ (WJZ), Spotlight Revue; soloists; concert orchestra.
6:15 WBZ (WJZ), Short-wave relay from steamer St. John, Hell Gate.

Dinner and After

8:00 WNAC (WABC), Cavalcade of America: sketch; soloists; orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ), Rendezvous: Jane Williams; Phil Duey; male trio; Lucas's Orch.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF), "One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch from San Francisco.
8:15 WMEX (WNAC4), "Five Star Final"; news dramatizations.
8:30 WNAC (WABC), George Burns and Gracie Allen, comedians; Milton Watson, tenor; Jack Renard and his orchestra.
8:30 WAAB (WOR), "Music for Today"; Morton Gould, pianist; soloist; quartet.
9:00 WNAC (WABC), Lily Pons, soprano; chorus; Andre Kostelanetz's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ), "John Charles Thomas and His Neighbors"; drama and music.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF), "Town Hall Tonight"; Fred Allen and company; orchestra.
9:30 WAAB (WOR), "Sinfonietta"; orchestra, Alfred Wallenstein, conductor.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ), "20,000 Years in Sing Sing"; dramatic sketch.
9:30 WNAC (WABC), Ray Noble's Orchestra; Connie Boswell; Babs and Brothers.

Late Evening

10:30 WNAC (WABC), Dramatizations of the news.
10:45 WAAB (WOR), "Our Foreign Policy," network speaker.

Monitor Short-Wave Radiocasts

9:00 WIXK (9.57mc), "The Monitor Views the News."
9:00 WIXAL (11.79mc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Skipper Seeking A Crew to Sail Old Windjammer

PORTLAND, Maine, Nov. 12 (AP)—The first big windjammer in 15 years to carry a cargo of shooks from Portland to Barbadoes was loading here today. Her skipper was worried about signing a full crew.

Capt. Robert Rickson of the schooner Edna Hoyt, last of the once large fleet of four and five masters engaged in the Barbadoes trade out of New England ports, hoped to sign on a full crew of sailormen after the ship anchors in the harbor to await favorable winds for departure.

Whatever the reason, there appeared to be a dearth of real sailing ship sailors eager to sign for a comparatively long voyage.

Along the waterfront, men said steamship wages were better, while the steamship watch system of four hours on duty and eight off was more attractive to present-day sailors than the "four-on-and-four-off" rule on sailing vessels.

Shooks are used for making barrels.

TVA Reports Power Gains

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Nov. 12 (AP)—The Tennessee Valley Authority announces that the monthly consumption of electricity in Pulaski, Tenn., had increased from 70,000 to 158,000 kilowatt hours during nine months of operation under TVA rates. Pulaski was the first city in Tennessee to sign a contract for TVA power.

Golfing Shows Drop, Race Tracks Blamed

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—Decrease in playing on the two municipal golf courses here in the season that has just closed is blamed by Arthur Gardner, director of public recreation, to the counter attractions of dog and horse racing.

The total income from the two courses was $40,573, which is $105 less than last year. While the drop is not large it is felt that in the ordinary course of events there should be a considerable increase rather than any decrease.

"The reduced rate period of the day came so that those who would take advantage of it could not attend the dog races, so they didn't play golf," said Mr. Gardner today. "We lost quite a few 'regulars' too who gave up golf in favor of the betting."

German Veterans Honored At Springfield Ceremony

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Nov. 12 (AP)—Men who bore arms against this country in the World War were honored along with American veterans for the first time in the history of Armistice Day observances here yesterday when 38 members of the German War Veterans Association were introduced at exercises in the municipal auditorium. An audience of 2500 gave them a warm reception.

Lightly Going to Mayor to Seek News Forbidden to Woonsocket Reporters

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Nov. 12—Mayor Felix A. Toupin of this city is one Chief Executive who does not intend to be needlessly interviewed by newspapermen, in fact, he has barred the reporters of Rhode Island newspapers from too easy access to his private law office. "In the future, the representatives of the press may call on the telephone and request an interview; and if there is anything for publication, I will give them an interview," Mayor Toupin told the press, in announcing his decision regarding daily meetings.

This order is supposed to have been issued in consequence of an item which related that former Alderman Ernest A. Dupre was a caller at the Chief Executive's office. The article was said to have been the cause of an outbreak between Alderman James H. Holland, chairman of the Democratic City Committee, and the Mayor. Former Alderman Dupre is a Republican ward leader, and Mayor Toupin is a Democrat, although not a member of the Holland faction.

"I can't have newspapermen invading my office and then going out and writing about things they see and hear there. I just can't have reporters bothering me all the time here in my business office. It gets to be a habit, when there is no news, for reporters to say, 'Let's go down and see if Toupin can't give us some kind of story.'"

The Woonsocket Mayor has put restrictions on reporters before. During the filibuster in the Rhode Island General Assembly of 1923, when he was Lieutenant Governor, he barred representatives of two Rhode Island papers from the Senate Chamber.

Working Students Make Highest University Grades

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., Nov. 12—College students who work their way have a better scholastic record than those who do not. Statistics compiled by Prof. A. D. Butterfield, head of the committee in charge of student work under federal funds at the University of Vermont, show that working students during the first half of last year received a scholastic average of 76.2, with nonworking students receiving 74.7.

The statistics, which were assembled for government use, show further that the scholastic average for all women in the university was 79. All women on federal work assignments made a 79.6 average as against 78.7 for the others. The average for all men was 72.3, with the workers making a 72.9 average and the nonworkers a 72.1 average.

Small Town Students Fare Best in Brown University Job Hunt

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 12—Students from the small towns seem to have all the luck in obtaining odd jobs, for which they obtain their spending money and part of their college expense payments, but the jobs are not always to the liking of the applicants although they are accepted with a smile, according to reports from the Brown University student employment bureau officials.

"Employers are asking for boys from small towns because few of them want to go home for the week ends and are free to work on Saturdays," K. Brooke Anderson, manager of the bureau, says.

One woman not only asked for a furnace tender who comes from a small town, but also insisted that he be a sophomore, a 6:30 riser, and a northerner, since she couldn't depend on anyone from the South, whose knowledge of furnaces might be limited. The student was found.

Out-of-the-ordinary jobs are fewer among Brown undergraduates this year, the employment bureau reports, but there is still a generous number of salesmen of patent pants pressers, revolving can openers and other housewives' friends, and calls continue to come for students "to come in and mind the baby while my husband and I go to the movies."

Mill Owner Gives Rhode Island Town Site and $100,000 for New High School

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURRILLVILLE, R. I., Nov. 12—This town will soon have a new $100,000 school, and its construction will not cost the taxpayers a penny. In addition, 75,000 square feet of land in Harrisville will be provided for the site.

The school and the land is the gift of Austin T. Levy, president of the Stillwater Worsted Mills, Inc., one of the town's leading citizens. Two years ago he and his wife gave to the town four buildings that make up the civic center of Harrisville, the largest village of the town.

In addition to his community gifts, Mr. Levy has kept his plant in continuous operation under standards which the workers say "are better than those provided under the codes."

Although the gifts have been accepted, under the law it becomes necessary for the school board to give its approval and this will be done at the meeting to be held soon.

The town planned to build a new high school with federal funds. It was to be a PWA project. The government would have furnished $75,000 in the form of a grant and $100,000 in the form of a loan.

When the plans were completed the school board conferred with Mr. Levy who explained that the loan would be a large obligation for the town to pay and he pointed out that it would mean a big jump in the tax rates.

Suggesting that the committee modify the school plans so that the erection could be completed at the $100,000 cost, he then announced that he would provide the funds for the construction without any burden on the taxpayers.

The suggestion was accepted and he was named head of the building committee.

Day Worker Rides 'Bike' 54 Miles to Night Class

HARTFORD, Conn., Nov. 12 (AP)—Ambitious Louis J. Passarini, 23, of this city, rides a bicycle 54 miles three nights a week to complete his college education.

Young Passarini, a bookkeeper during the day, attends the Springfield, Mass., branch of Northeastern University at night, where he is studying accounting.

His best time for the 27 miles to school is one hour and 23 minutes, but he hopes to improve this. He attends classes Monday, Wednesday and Friday nights.

Course in Irish Prose Begun

"Modern Irish Prose" will be the subject of eight lectures by Horace Reynolds of the Harvard department of English in a new university extension course, beginning Wednesday, Nov. 20, at 7:30 p. m., in Sever Hall 2, Harvard University.

An Abridged Dictionary Defining 140,000 Terms

Look for Your Bookseller's Name on this List

Abilene, Kans.—Bert Book Store.
Aberdeen, Wash.—Wolff's.
Adrian, Mich.—Sheffield's; Fisher's.
Akron, O.—M. O'Neil Co.
Albany, N. Y.—R. P. Clapp; Jos. Green; Stetson-Fisk, Inc.; W. M. Whitney & Co.; Albany Bookshop.
Albuquerque, New Mex.—Strong's; New Mexico Book Store; Baptist Book Concern.
Allentown, Pa.—Shafer's; Hess's; Griesemer Stationery Co.; Buchman Bookstore.
Altoona, Pa.—The William F. Gable Co.
Amarillo, Tex.—Russell Stationery Co.
Ames, Ia.—Reynolds & Iverson; College Book Store; Student Supply Store.
Anaconda, Mont.—Standard Pub. Co.
Anderson, Ind.—Decker Bros.; Cosmopolitan Book Store.
Annapolis, Md.—George J. Davis.
Ann Arbor, Mich.—Slater's; Geo. Wahr.
Appleton, Wis.—P. M. Conkey & Co.
Asheville, N. C.—Brown Book Co.; Halsey & Griffith.
Atlanta, Ga.—Davison-Paxon Co.; M. Rich & Bros. Co.; Baptist Book Store; Miller's Bookstore.
Atlantic City, N. J.—E. Beyer.
Auburn, Ala.—Burton's Book Store.
Auburn, N. Y.—Fred'k G. Allen; Colwell's.
Augusta, Ga.—Murphy Stat'y Co.; White's.
Augusta, Me.—J. Frank Pierce Store.
Austin, Tex.—Gammell's Book Store; B. M. Scarbrough & Sons; Univ. Co-Op.; Texas Book Store; Everybody's Bookstore.
Baltimore, Md.—Hochschild, Kohn & Co.; Remington-Putnam Book Co.; Stewart & Co.; Smith's Book Store; Lucas Bros.; J. Edw. Richardson & Co.; Hutzler Bros.; The May Co.; Meyer & Thalheimer; Howard Boyer Co.
Bangor, Me.—Dillingham's Book Store.
Batavia, N. Y.—Carlton M. Sleight.
Battle Creek, Mich.—Gage's.
Beaumont, Tex.—E. Stadr & Son Co.
Bellingham, Wash.—Grigg Stat'y Co.; Union Printing Co.; J. B. Wahl.
Beloit, Wis.—Beedesen Bros.
Berkeley, Cal.—Associated Students' Book Store; Sather Gate Book Shop; Radston's; California Book Co.; Campus Book Store.
Berlin, N. H.—The Book Store.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Fowler, Dick & Walker; Hills, McLean & Haskins.
Birmingham, Ala.—Webb Book Co.; Baptist Book Store; Studio Book Shop; Pizitz.
Bismarck, N. D.—Harris & Co.
Bloomington, Ill.—W. B. Read & Co.
Bloomington, Ind.—City Book & Music Co.
Bluefield, W. Va.—Lemkuhl-Shepherd Co.
Boise, Ida.—Ayers Book Shop; Cunningham's.
Boston, Mass.—De Wolfe & Fiske Co.; Old Corner Book Store; Charles E. Lauriat Company; Jordan Marsh Co.; R. H. White & Co.; Personal Book Shop; Pilgrim Press Book Store; Gilchrist's; Smith & McCance; Dartmouth Book Stall.
Boulder, Colo.—Greenman Stores Co.
Bozeman, Mont.—Phillips Book Store.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Mather's Bros., Inc.; D. M. Read Co.; F. H. Fargo Co.; Howland Dry Goods Co.
Brooklyn, N. Y.—Abraham & Straus; Loeser's; Kleinteich's; Rodgers Book Store; Stevenson & Marsters; Waxgiser & Rindle.
Brunswick, Me.—F. W. Chandler & Son.
Buffalo, N. Y.—Ulbrich Co.; Adam, Meldrum & Anderson; The Wm. Hengerer Co.
Burlington, Iowa—Gnahn's Book Store.
Burlington, Vt.—McAuliffe's; Univ. Store.
Butte, Mont.—Post Office News Stand; Symons Dry Goods Co.
Cambridge, Mass.—Phillips'; Harvard Co-operative Society.
Canandaigua, N. Y.—F. A. DeGraff.
Canton, O.—Baer's.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Holden-Kahler Co.; Morris Sanford Co.
Champaign, Ill.—Lloyde's; Univ. of Ill. Supply Store; W. Lewis & Sons; G. C. Willis.
Charleston, S. C.—Legerton & Co.
Charleston, W. Va.—S. Spencer Moore.
Charlottesville, Va.—Anderson Bros.; University Bookstore.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—I. H. Payne & Co.; Stapp's; Loveman's; Miller Dept. Store.
Chester, Pa.—Spencer Sta. Co.
Chicago, Ill.—Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co.; Marshall Field's; Brentano's Bookstores, Inc.; A. Kroch Co.; Boston Store; The Davis Store; Economy Book Shop; Geo. M. Chandler; "The Fair"; Univ. of Chicago Bookstore; Doubleday, Doran Bookshop; Pilgrim Press; Woodworth's Book Store; Methodist Book Concern; Worker's Book Store; Wm. R. Hill; Post Office News Co.; American Baptist Book Store; Clement V. Ritter; Horder Stat'y Stores.
Chico, Cal.—Chico Book & Stationery Co.
Cincinnati, O.—John G. Kidd & Son, Inc.; James Book Store; Pounsford's; Pogue's; Methodist Book Concern; Shillito's; McAlpin's; Armstrong Stat'y Co.
Clarksburg, W. Va.—The James & Law Co.
Cleveland, O.—Burrows Bros. Co.; Korner & Wood Co.; Higbee Co.; Halle Bros. Co.; Richard Laukhuff; May Co.; Taylor's University Book Store; The S. Barker Sons Co.; Harvey's Inc.
Cohoes, N. Y.—F. Steenberg.
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Dallas, Tex.—Whitmore & Smith; Sanger Bros.; Schmalzried's; Little Book Shop; Baptist Book Store; Practical Drawing Co.
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Eau Claire, Wis.—Eau Claire Book Co.
Elgin, Ill.—Cowlin's Book Shop.
Elizabeth, N. J.—The Book Shop.
Elmira, N. Y.—MacGreevey's; Derby's.
El Paso, Tex.—Norton Bros. Co.
Emporia, Kan.—Eckdall & McCarty Book & Stat'y Co.; Samuel's Bookstore.
Enid, Okla.—Varsity Shop.
Erie, Pa.—Erie Book Store; Erie D. G. Co.; Trask, Prescott & Richardson.
Eugene, Ore.—University of Oregon Co-op.; McMorran & Washburne; Cox Stat'y Co.
Eureka, Cal.—C. O. Lincoln Co.
Evanston, Ill.—Lord's, Inc.; Chandler's.
Evansville, Ind.—Smith & Butterfield Co.; Fisher's; Geupel Bros.
Everett, Wash.—Black & King; Rumbaugh's.
Fargo, N. D.—Office Specialties Co.
Flint, Mich.—M. E. Carlton Co.
Fort Collins, Colo.—Bowen's Bookstore; Miller's Bookstore.
Fort Dodge, Ia.—Stevens & Hogan Co.
Fort Smith, Ark.—Morrow's; Boston Store; McCann Photo Co.
Fort Wayne, Ind.—Lehman's; Baade-Keil.
Fort Worth, Tex.—E. R. Conner Co.; W. C. Stripling; Mannigs; "The Fair"; Bert Barber's Book Store.
Fresno, Cal.—H. S. Crocker Co.; Fresno Book Shop.
Galesburg, Ill.—Stromberg & Tenny.
Galveston, Tex.—Purdy's; Ohlendorf's; Chas. Daferner; Henny's Bookstore.
Golden, Colo.—F. R. Robinson.
Grand Rapids, Mich.—Herpolsheimer's; Raymer's; Trankla's.
Great Falls, Mont.—Dundas Office Supply Co.; Paris D. G. Co.; Book & Gift Shop.
Green Bay, Wis.—Prange Co.; Eckhardt's.
Greencastle, Ind.—Hamilton's Book Store.
Greensboro, N. C.—Wills Book & Stat'y Co.
Greenville, S. C.—W. R. Houston & Bro.
Hagerstown, Md.—R. M. Hays & Bro.
Hamilton, O.—H. Wuebbold & Co.
Hanover, N. H.—A. D. Storrs; The College Bookstore.
Harrisburg, Pa.—Aurand's Old Book Store; Cotterel & Co.; Pomeroy's Inc.; Evangelical Book Store; The Bookshop.
Hartford, Conn.—Wickower's; G. Fox & Co.; Brown, Thompson & Co.; Brentano's Bookstores, Inc.
Hastings, Nebr.—E. M. Simms.
Haverhill, Mass.—Mitchell & Co.
Hays, Kan.—R. S. Markwell.
Helena, Mont.—Helena Office Supply Co.; Fligelman's; Art & Gift Store.
Hickory, N. C.—Bumbarger's.
Hollywood, Cal.—Hollywood Citizen; Station's Corp'n.; Hollywood Bookstore; Stanley Rose; Miller's.
Holyoke, Mass.—Fitzgerald Book & Art Co.
Hot Springs, Ark.—Steigler Bros.; Wehlan's.
Houston, Tex.—T. Pillot Co.; Foley Bros.; Fletcher's; Teetshorn's; Houston Bookshop.
Huntington, Ind.—Barnhart's.
Huntington, W. Va.—Cox & Campbell, Inc.
Hutchinson, Kan.—Book & Art Store.
Independence, Kan.—A. S. Case.
Independence, Mo.—H. R. Mills & Son.
Indiana, Pa.—Henry Hall.
Indianapolis, Ind.—Stewart's Inc.; L. S. Ayres & Co.; Capitol Bookstore.
Iowa City, Ia.—Univ. Bookstore; Ries' Iowa Book Store; Iowa Supply Co.
Ithaca, N. Y.—Corner Book Store; Triangle Bookstore; Cornell Co-op. Store.
Jackson, Mich.—A. Graver.
Jackson, Miss.—Baptist Book Store; Office Supply Co.
Jacksonville, Fla.—Baptist Book House; Cohen Bros.
Jacksonville, Ill.—B. F. Lane Co.
Jamaica, N. Y.—Gertz Department Store.
Janesville, Wis.—James Sutherland & Son.
Johnson City, Tenn.—The Office Supply Co.
Johnstown, Pa.—Wm. B. Waters & Bro.; Penn. Traffic Co.; H. M. Berkey & Co.
Joliet, Ill.—Henley's; Joliet Book Co.
Joplin, Mo.—J. W. King.
Junction City, Kan.—Edward H. Shane.
Kalamazoo, Mich.—Beecher, Kymer & Patterson; Gilmore Bros.
Kankakee, Ill.—Kankakee Book Store; Rondy's Book Store.
Kansas City, Kan.—Dougherty's Stat'y Co.; J. C. Rawles & Co.; Tibbs'.
Kansas City, Mo.—Emery Bird Thayer D. G. Co.; Cramer's; Kansas City Book Exchange; Amer. Baptist Pub. Soc.; Fred Harvey; Methodist Book Concern; Jones Store Co.; Geo. B. Peck Dry Goods Co.; Burnap-Meyer, Inc.
Klamath Falls, Ore.—Underwood's Pharmacy.
Knoxville, Tenn.—Miller's Dept. Store.
Kokomo, Ind.—W. H. Turner Co.; Sweet's.
La Crosse, Wis.—Hoeschler Bro.; Weiss'; Williams Office Supply Co.
La Fayette, Ind.—The Ray M. Southworth Co.; Decker Bros.
Lake Worth, Fla.—The Book Shop.
Lancaster, O.—Lancaster Bookshop; Gillespie's Book Store.
Lancaster, Pa.—Herr & Son; Barr's; Ream's.
Lansing, Mich.—J. F. Crotty; Emery-Pratt; Michigan School Service, Inc.
Lawrence, Kan.—University Book Store; Rewland's Bookstore; The Book Nook.
Leavenworth, Kan.—Kiser's; Geiger's.
Lebanon, Pa.—K. S. Boliman; Harpel's.
Lewiston, Ida.—Kling's; Schick & Howe.
Lewiston, Me.—Berry Paper Co.; B. Peck.
Lexington, Ky.—Veach's Book Store; Wrenn & King Co.
Lima, O.—Schell's Book Store.
Lincoln, Nebr.—Miller & Paine; H. Herpolsheimer Co.; Lincoln Book House.
Little Rock, Ark.—Allsopp & Chapple; Gus Blass Co.; Baptist Book House.
Livingston, Mont.—Sax & Fryer.
Logansport, Ind.—Seybold D. G. Co.; Neff's.
Long Beach, Cal.—Buffum's; Brown's.
Los Angeles, Cal.—Fowler Bros.; C. C. Parker; Broadway Dept. Store; "Bullocks"; Robinson's; Lofland's; The May Company; Schwabacher-Frey Co.; Berean Book Room; Campbell Book Store; Co-op. Univ. of Cal., Southern Branch; Univ. Bookstore of Univ. of Southern California; Stationer's Corporation; O. W. Smith.
Louisville, Ky.—Kaufman-Straus Co.; Stewart Dry Goods Co.; Baptist Book Store.
Lynchburg, Va.—J. P. Bell Co.; Inc.
Lynden, Wash.—Y. H. Tromp.
Lynn, Mass.—R. S. Bauer Co.; Jerry Costello; T. W. Rogers Co.
Macon, Ga.—J. W. Burke; Brown Book Co.
Madison, Wis.—University Co-operative Co.; Moseley Book Co.; Brown Book Shop.
Manchester, N. H.—Goodman's Bookstore.
Manhattan, Kan.—Eudacott's Book Store.
Manitowac, Wis.—J. Bigel & Sons; Fechter's.
Marion, O.—Wiant's Book Store.
Marshfield, Ore.—Coos Bay Stat'y Co.
McMinnville, Ore.—Harper Jamieson.
Medford, Ore.—Swems'.
Memphis, Tenn.—Taylor's; Lowenstein's; Goldsmith's.
Miami, Fla.—Burdine's.
Middletown, Conn.—Hazen's Book Store; The Cranston Co.
Milwaukee, Wis.—Des Forges; Hampels'; Gimbel's; The H. H. West Co.; The Herzfeld-Phillipson Co.; Siekert & Baum Stat'y Co.; Casper-Krueger, Dory Co.; Diederich-Schaefer Co.; Frances McLeod Book Stall.
Minneapolis, Minn.—Powers; Dayton's; Donaldson's; Augsburg Pub. House; Farnham's; A. W. Isca; Miller-Davis Co.; Twin City Book & Stationery Co.
Missoula, Mont.—Office Supply Co.
Mobile, Ala.—Hammel's; Reiss'.
Modesto, Cal.—The L. M. Morris Company.
Moline, Ill.—Carlson Bros., Inc.
Monmouth, Ill.—Wirtz's; McQuiston's.
Monroe, La.—Ferd. Levi Sta. Co., Inc.
Montgomery, Ala.—"The Fair."
Moscow, Ida.—R. Hodgins.
Muncie, Ind.—C. A. Penzel; City News & Bookstore.
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Newark, N. J.—L. Bamberger & Co.; Baker Printing Co.; Grover Bros.; Kresge Department Store; Hahne & Co.
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New Orleans, La.—Siler's, Inc.; F. F. Hansell; D. H. Holmes & Co.; Maison-Blanche.
Newton, Kans.—Phil M. Anderson.
New York, N. Y.—Brentano's Book Stores, Inc.; Macy's; Wanamaker's; Gimbel's; Lord & Taylor Book Shop; Goldsmith Brothers; Bloomingdale's; Scribner's; Putnam's; Dutton's Inc.; Doubleday, Doran Book Shops; McDevitt-Wilson Co.; The Sherwood Co.; Ball & Wilde; Stern Bros.; The Methodist Book Concern; Barnes & Noble; Fleming H. Revell Co.; Beacon Bookshop; Britannica Bookshop; B. Altman & Co. Bookshop; Columbia Univ. Press Bookstore; A. G. Seiler; New York Univ. Press Bookstores; M. J. Whaley, Inc.; Thoms & Eron; Stevenson & Marsters; G. E. Stechert & Co.; Dauber & Pine.
Norfolk, Va.—Wm. Freeman & Son.
Northampton, Mass.—Bridgman & Lyman; Hampshire Book Shop.
Norwich, Conn.—The Cranston Co.
Oakland, Cal.—Smith Bros.; Dewitt's Inc.; Western Book & Tract Co.; Capwell's; Dalton Bros.; Holmes Book Co.; Capwell, Sullivan & Furth; Kahn's Dept. Store.
Oak Park, Ill.—"The Fair"; Westgate Book Shop.
Ogden, Utah—Fred Scriven; Wright's.
Oil City, Pa.—Edward W. Wallace.
Oklahoma City, Okla.—Baptist Bookstore; Venable-Anderson; McEwan Halliburton; Brown Dept. Store; Stevenson's.
Okmulgee, Okla.—Robert Cooke Co.
Olean, N. Y.—F. H. Oakleaf Co.
Olympia, Wash.—The Book Store.
Omaha, Neb.—Matthews Bookstore; Brandeis Kieser's; W. A. Hixenbaugh & Co.
Ontario, Cal.—Newton's.
Oregon City, Ore.—Huntley-Draper Drug Co.
Orlando, Fla.—The Owl Book Shop.
Orono, Me.—University Store Co.
Ottumwa, Ia.—J. G. Parks.
Owatonna, Minn.—Gericke's Drug Store.
Paducah, Ky.—D. E. Wilson.
Paris, Texas

Great Air Feat of 14-Mile Rise Goes to Franklin for Checking

(Continued from Page 1)

tumbling over and over until finally small parachutes opened to lower them gently the remaining distance.

Huge Balloon Comes Down 'Like Feather,' Observer Declares

WHITE LAKE, S. D., Nov. 12 (AP)—A gentle landing by the world's largest balloon in a field near here late yesterday successfully ended man's most sensational venture into the heights of the stratosphere—to an unofficially recorded altitude of 14 miles.

Two American army fliers, Captains Albert W. Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson—if later calibrations sustain their barometric computations of 74,000 feet as zenith of their soaring—by the daring venture returned to America the world's altitude record and brought back from the high unknown valuable additions to science's knowledge of the super-atmosphere.

Long Preparations

Their epic feat, culminating a six weeks' wait for favorable weather and compensation for two previous disappointments on their part, moved smoothly to its climax after the rocky wall of their camp's base was cleared—by only 50 feet—at 8 o'clock (central standard time) yesterday morning.

The trip, they said, was made without any of the troubles that beset their two previous attempts—in 1934 when the balloon ripped and they were forced to "bail out" and last July when the new bag, Explorer II, burst before the ascension.

One accident, a 20-foot fabric rip, was remedied before the takeoff. A patch, similar to a tire patch, was cemented onto the bag by an expert from the factory which constructed the balloon.

As the balloon cleared the Black Hills flight base near Rapid City, a down draft of air caught it, making it necessary to drop 800 pounds of lead ballast.

Landed Like a Feather

Henry Ubel, who was not 50 feet from the craft when it landed, said the gondola came down "like a feather."

"There wasn't a bounce," he said. "The big gas bag flattened out as they opened the rip panel, and the two captains apparently 'tickled to death,' climbed out, unhurt and not even scratched."

The captains organized volunteers to hold off souvenir seekers, and later went to Kimball, 18 miles away, for a night's rest.

Balloonists Elated

Both were elated, but neither would make a prediction as to the possible outcome of their observations.

"Boy, did it feel good to be on top of the world," was Captain Anderson's comment.

The fliers said they noted a marked curvature of the earth from the height of 73,000 feet. They were impressed by the lack of detail in the earth's surface. Larger towns were visible, but blurred, highways barely discernible and farms like a checkerboard, they reported.

Could Have Gone Higher

Captain Anderson said he was confident the balloon could have gone at least 5000 feet higher. He emphasized that his calculation of a 73,000 foot ceiling was subject to check of the "meterograph" which was suspended below the gondola.

"But we had a pretty good barograph," he added.

They landed at 4:13 p. m. (C. S. T.) after eight hours and 13 minutes of adventure, some 240 miles to the west and north of their camp near Rapid City, S. D.

In spite of the favorable weather and generally ideal conditions attending the flight, it had its highly anxious moments.

One came a few minutes before they landed when they wirelessed that the huge balloon and gondola—with an over-all height equivalent to that of a 31-story building—was plummeting downward 500 feet to the minute. But it nosed into the farm land without mishap.

Reach Top in 4½ Hours

The fliers reached their pinnacle—far in excess of the official record of 61,236 feet set by Maj. Chester Fordney and Lieut. T. G. W. Settle in 1933—at 12:30 p. m., 4½ hours after they took off. At 1:05 p. m. the descent was started. It proceeded satisfactorily for a time.

But anxiety welled after some two hours. Stevens radioed the balloon was at the 23,000-foot level and "dropping too fast." For several frenzied moments the duo tossed out ballast. The downward rush of 500 feet a minute was braked.

A thousand feet from the earth, the aeronauts climbed out of the gondola. They threw over their scientific instruments, which wafted to the ground on parachutes.

New Scientific Observations

During the half hour they were at the pinnacle of their ascent, sealed in their nine-foot metal prison dangling by hempen threads from the world's largest free balloon, the aviators made rapid-fire scientific observations.

Sixty-eight below zero cold surrounded the sky ship as it moved gently like a tailed, 315-foot comet. Inside it was 19 degrees above zero, but, the fliers calmly reported over the wireless, they were quite "comfortable" in their fur-lined flying suits.

At 1:05 p. m., central standard time—five hours and five minutes after they had vaulted from a natural bowl in the Black Hills near Rapid City and whisked aloft at a speed that at times reached 500 feet a minute, the voice of Stevens broadcast:

"We're starting down now."

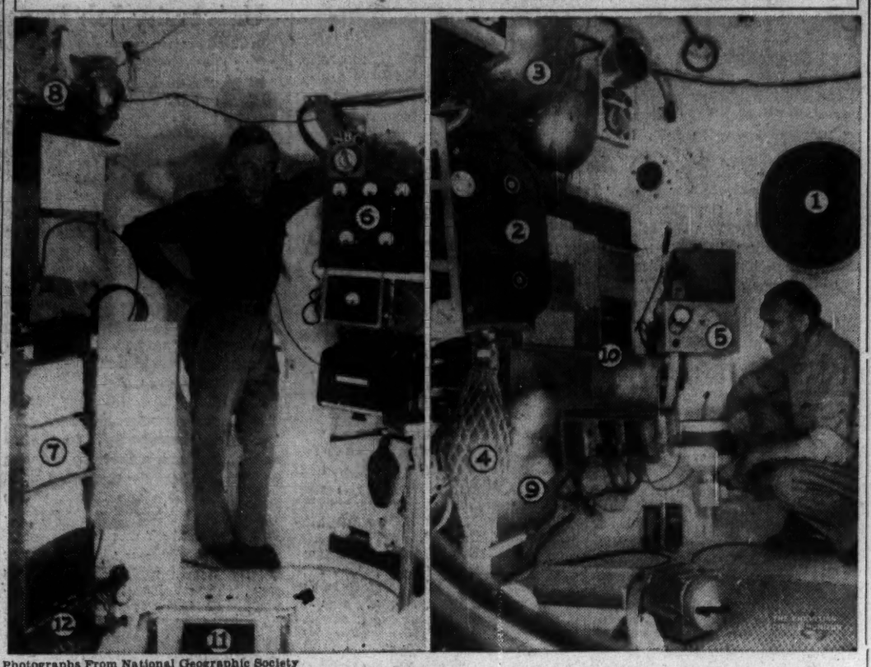
Establish New Frontier

Backers were satisfied the daring duo had established a new frontier. In addition to surpassing the Soviet Record—subject to calibration of their barograph—the army aviators had smashed the official mark of 61,236 feet established by Commander T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester Fordney in 1933.

They also used the most complete set of scientific instruments ever taken into the stratosphere to good effect. They reported they had operated their spectograph, stratoscope and cosmic-ray recorders. They took pictures of the earth from various altitudes. The flight was sponsored by the National Geographic Society and the United States Army Air Corps.

It was the eleventh projected venture by balloonists into the outer atmospheric layers above the 40,000 feet level.

Two Men in the News



Photographs From National Geographic Society

Capt. Orvil A. Anderson (Left) and Capt. Albert W. Stevens

Pilot and Commander Are Shown Within the Gondola of the Stratosphere Balloon. (1) Porthole Entrance to Gondola. (2) Aerial Camera for Photographing Horizon. (3) Shielded Cosmic Ray Counters. (4) Balloon-Like Pressure Stabilizer for Wilson Cloud Chamber. (5) Recorder of Air's Electrical Conductivity. (6) Radio Instruments for Short-Wave Communication to Earth. (7) Air Conditioning Unit, With Chemical Mattress to Absorb Impurities. (8) Unshielded Electroscope for Detecting Cosmic Rays. (9) Flask for Capturing Stratosphere Air Samples. (10) Cameras for "Reading" 19 Instrument Dials. (11) Foundation for Vertical Camera for Photographing Ground Directly Under Balloon. (12) Compressed Air for Pneumatic "Doughnut" Bumper in Base of Gondola

Capt. Albert W. Stevens with his pilot, Capt. Orvil A. Anderson, saw tested yesterday dream-plans of several years ago when the stratosphere was first discovered — to construct the largest balloon it is practical to build and take it as far above the earth's surface as it will go, and return safely.

During post-war years of aviation when every experiment brought forth a discovery, Captain Stevens climbed to dizzy heights and with a "see you later," took leave of his pilot and stepped earthward—to see if the thin air at sub-stratosphere heights was capable of supporting a parachute.

His work has meant much to physical science—much to military aviation. As reward for service rendered last year when valuable information was gained through the flight of Explorer I in spite of difficulties encountered, both Anderson and Stevens as well as Maj. William E. Kepner, flight commander, were awarded distinguished flying crosses.

Instruments Worked

Yesterday they climbed to 74,000 feet to better the official world record of Commander T. G. W. Settle and Maj. Chester Fordney—they solved the problem of living and working in the stratosphere—all the instruments they had with them worked as planned—worthwhile data was collected valuable to weather forecasting on earth, though a great deal more must be gathered in subsequent trips. Studies are still being made of the Explorer I records.

Captain Stevens began his unusual career very early. Born in Belfast, Maine, in 1886, he attended the University of Maine and received degrees of Bachelor of Science and Doctor of Engineering. He then spent several years in Idaho, Montana, California and Alaska as an electrical and mining engineer in gold-mining operations. In Alaska his nearest approach to a stratosphere craft was the dog team.

During the World War, as a member of the 88th Observation Squadron, he participated in observation and photography of most major engagements of United States troops. He received his captaincy in 1918 and was made chief photographic officer of the First Army.

Mapped Upper Amazon

During 1924, while on furlough from the army he joined the Alexander Hamilton Rice Expedition to South America and made air maps of the upper Amazon. He later photographed large areas of South America for the National Geographic Society—took the first photograph of the moon's shadow on the earth while flying at high altitude over New Hampshire during a total eclipse—holds the distance record for photography, catching Mt. Shasta clearly at 331 miles—gave the first course in aerial photography at Harvard's new School of Geographical Exploration.

Captain Anderson was born in Springville, Utah, in 1895. Graduating from Brigham Young University, Utah, he enlisted in the United States Army in 1917 and was assigned to the aviation section of the Signal Corps.

He was a private for three months, cadet for seven, and commissioned a second lieutenant in 1918. He was assigned as balloon observation instructor at the Army Balloon School, Omaha, where he remained until the Armistice. Anderson was placed in command of the 61st Balloon Company, the first to receive and care for airships. Previously, there had been no airships in the United States Army.

Helped in Organization

Later he took a navigation training course at Pensacola, Fla., and participated in the organization of the Army Airship School at Langley Field where he remained on the teaching staff until 1922. He was navigator and pilot of the C-2 which crossed the United States in the fall of that year. On the way back he helped bring the ship down in a forced landing in a desert in New Mexico with no landing crew. He piloted the rigid airship Shenandoah, and conducted test flights with the semi-rigid airship R—1.

After a tour of duty in the Philippine Islands he became an instructor and engineer for heavier-than-air craft at Kelly Field. In 1934 he participated in the survey with Major Kepner which resulted in the choice of the "Stratobowl" as take-off point for this trip.

He was aboard Explorer I in its flight of July 28, 1934, and assisted in the piloting. His wife is the former Miss Maude I. Miller of Omaha, Neb. Captain Stevens is unmarried.

Deeds of Heroism Earn Medals for Boy Scouts

By a Staff Correspondent

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The Boy Scouts Gold Honor Medal has been awarded to five Boy Scouts for life saving, it was announced by Daniel Carter Beard, National Scout Commissioner, here. They are Gerald Gordon of Pheonicia, N. Y.; Bert Delehanty of Pensaloca, Fla.; Richard Clay of La Salle, Ill.; Jerome Nixon of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, and George Alama of Honolulu.

Certificates for heroism were awarded to John McEntee Jr. of Maspeth, L. I., N. Y.; Ross Sigmon of Salisbury, N. C.; Thomas Tham of Baton Rouge, La., and Arnold Birkmaier of Hebron, N. D.

Geographic Society Happy Over Flight; New 'Ceiling' Possible

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Happy at the success of the stratosphere flight, National Geographic Society officials last night were nevertheless agreed that the aerial exploration "ceiling" had not yet been reached.

Society spokesmen expressed most interest, however, in the scientific data gathered on the voyage. Cosmic rays, wind and weather in the upper air, fungus growths that inhabit the upper strata—these were the matters that natural scientists will have a further chance to study as a result of yesterday's flight.

Dr. Lyman Briggs, chairman of the scientific advisory committee that mapped the program for study on the voyage, saw in its success a further step in exploration of an area destined to play a large part in future civilization.

"The light of the sun which makes our own life possible on earth," he said, "can be studied much more accurately from the stratosphere. Natural scientists also are anxious to know more about the ozone gas that exists somewhere in the upper air and is believed to protect us from invisible rays of the sun."

The natural scientists gathered in the society's headquarters here were jubilant at Capt. Albert W. Stevens' description of the rapidity with which the cosmic rays were registered on the mechanism for the study.

Check of Instruments To Cover Three Points

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12 (AP)—Instruments carried by Captains Albert W. Stevens and Orvil A. Anderson in their stratosphere flight will be checked at Philadelphia's Franklin Institute for data in three scientific experiments.

The instruments, carried in the gondola of the balloon yesterday, were designed to:

1. Determine the intensity of cosmic rays from several directions.
2. Determine the size of nuclear disintegration in lead by cosmic rays.
3. Record on special photographic plates nuclear particles emitted by cosmic ray disintegration in various elements.

The experiments were arranged by the Bartol Research Foundation of the institute. Collaborating in the work are Dr. W. F. G. Swann, director of the foundation, and Dr. W. E. Danforth, Dr. C. L. Locher, Dr. and Mrs. C. G. Montgomery and Dr. L. H. Rumbaugh.

London Hears Voice From Stratosphere

By the Associated Press

New York, Nov. 12

CAPT. A. W. STEVENS, 31,000 feet up in his stratosphere balloon, Explorer II, carried on a three-minute conversation with London and talked with the crew of the China Clipper on the west coast yesterday.

The Clipper was flying at 3500 feet, en route from Los Angeles to San Francisco during the wireless exchange, which was relayed to the networks of the National Broadcasting Company.

The fast descent of the balloon abruptly ended Captain Stevens's talk with Hugh Chevins, in London.

Wreckers Find Old Hall; Must Now Demolish It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Where Philadelphia society gathered in Civil War days to leas elegantly on the edges of ornate boxes and exchange nods of recognition round the sweep of the balconies, automobiles will soon be parked on a prosaic cinder-covered lot. Rasping electric horns will echo where once the golden tones of Signora Elisa Primo evoked thunderous applause. Old Jayne's Hall is falling before the wrecking crews.

The existence of this great concert hall, built to seat 3000 in 1856, had been almost forgotten until wreckers brought it to light in the process of demolition. For years it has been hidden behind wholesale store fronts. But when it was converted to this use the structure of the old auditorium was left in place as the space was filled in with store floors. As these additions were torn out, passers-by found themselves looking back into the city of nearly 80 years ago. The old theater, with its frescoed walls and once fashionable boxes lay open before them.

Wreckers are now clearing away this building, once generally described as a "magnificent edifice," to make another downtown parking space near famous Independence Square.

Young 'Black Shirts' In Rome, N. Y., Quit

ROME, N. Y., Nov. 12 (AP)—The four-day-old order of Black Shirts was dissolved yesterday by its 19-year-old "general" after the frown of the American Legion and pressure of members' parents led to wholesale desertions.

Undismayed, however, "General" Matthew Marucci Jr. said, "There will be a new organization, new in name only, to continue the principles of the Order of Black Shirts—closer relations of American youths and American principles."

Orders for black shirts which were to form part of the organization's uniform, he said, would be canceled. Membership in the group was limited to youths between 15 and 20.

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Churches Urged To Take Stand On Vital Questions

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—The Rev. Dr. William P. Merrill, president of the World Alliance for International Friendship Through the Churches, called on the churches of the United States to "speak out and take a stand about great human questions or forfeit the respect of mankind," at the twentieth meeting of the World Alliance at the Roosevelt Hotel here yesterday.

"Secularism, nationalism, isolationism, paganism, such forces are rampant and growing in power and intensity," he declared. "Let us not too easily assume that what has happened in other countries can't happen here. The ordinary processes of representative government may be maintained while yet more and more the state, or pagan or secular forces, control. It is dangerously easy, even in this country, for a few determined or powerful men or groups to capture public support through skillful use of press and radio or other means of propaganda and thus, through manipulating the passions of the public, to control the state in the interest of material gain or anti-religious convictions, paralyzing the will to peace, justice and freedom.

Churches as Sentinels

"The churches must stand as sentinels in the presence of all efforts to subordinate religion to nationalism, to impair or limit freedom of speech, assembly and religion or to block the movement toward peace through international co-operation and processes of world justice and unity of action in defense of hard-won human gains."

Among the other speakers were Bernard S. Deutsch, president of the board of aldermen; Prof. Charles G. Fenwick, president of the (Roman) Catholic Association of International Peace, and Dr. Fred B. Smith, chairman of the executive committee of the World Alliance.

Praise for Roosevelt

Mr. Deutsch praised the efforts of the Roosevelt Administration to prevent the United States being entangled in "the complex situation abroad."

"Let us by all means uphold our form of government," he said, "because, after study of other forms, we decided that ours is the most adapted to our needs and to our conditions. But a decision presupposes a voluntary co-operation. We must choose, and not be driven. Free speech and free public opinion are the safety valves and safeguards of democracy. . . .

"It must be obvious to all of us that the problem of war cannot be handled by individual nations acting alone. International co-operation is necessary."

Revolution Recalled

Professor Fenwick likened the present national situation to that which existed immediately after the American Revolution.

"Out of the nationalism of the American Revolution was born the ideal of a 'league of friendship' that was to be 'perpetual,'" he said. "Scarcely had war been won than the 13 states that had entered into the articles of confederation began to see their separate interests and defeat the primary purpose of the union.

"The 'critical period' of American history is not without parallel in the critical period through which the world is now passing. . . ."

Urges Co-operation

Professor Fenwick urged international co-operation and, referring to the League of Nations, declared that it had "fallen short of success not because the new principles upon which it is based are not the right principles, but because the principles were not pushed far enough."

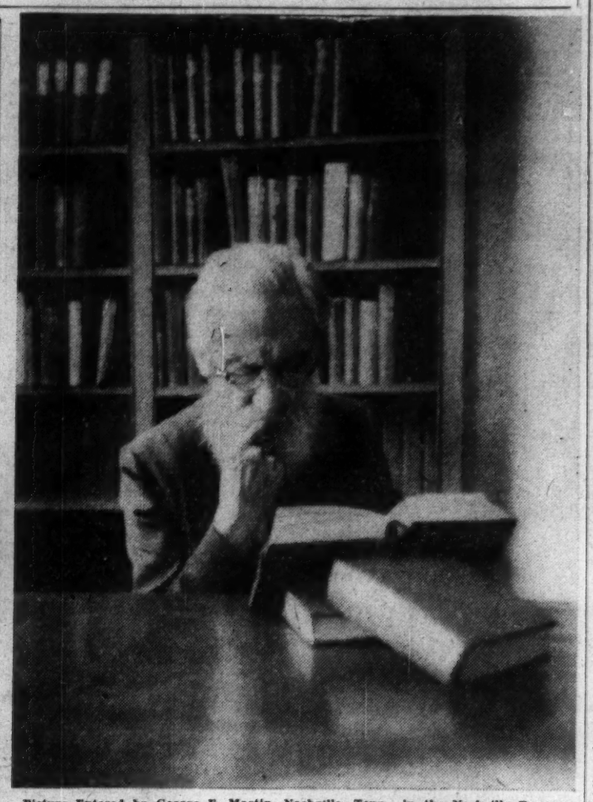
Dr. Smith stressed the view of the world alliance that internationalism was "the only way out of the distressing dilemma in which the people of the world now find themselves."

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan presided.

Three Prize-Winning Photographs in Nationwide Snapshot Contest

Picture Entered by Mabel B. Graham, Lebanon, Ky., in the Louisville Courier Journal Amateur Contest Was Awarded $1000 Grand Prize and $500 Class Prize

Picture Entered by O. Phillip Dickert, Seattle, Wash., in the Seattle Times Amateur Snapshot Contest Was Awarded $500 Class Prize



Picture Entered by George E. Martin, Nashville, Tenn., in the Nashville Banner Amateur Snapshot Contest Was Awarded $500 Class Prize

Picture of Happy Little Child Wins Snapshot Grand Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 — Her carefree laugh and silvery balloon caught by an inexpensive box camera, a happy little girl became the subject of a picture that has been awarded the grand prize in the first nationwide snapshot contest, participated in by 250,000 amateur photographers.

The group of distinguished judges found the joy of the nameless child so appealing that they named Mabel B. Graham of Lebanon, Ky., grand prize winner, presented her with $1500, and gave her simple photograph the place of honor among 250 outstanding enlarged snapshots that are to be on display at National Geographic Society headquarters this week. Later they will be shown in New York.

Individual Contests

Sixty-four newspapers conducted individual contests in their communities and then entered their prize winners in the national contest, sponsored by the Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, N. Y. The four groups under which the photographs were judged were: (1) children and babies; (2) sports, hobbies, recreation, avocation, action, animals, and pets; (3) scenes and still life; and (4) informal portraits.

Many a human interest story undoubtedly could be written if details were known of the circumstances under which each photograph was produced. A Washington reporter who set out to find Walter J. Reck to inform him that he had won $250 for his picture of four sea captains studying a ship model found him laying bricks on a building here. He has been interested in photography since he was a boy, he told the reporter, and spends many hours developing and enlarging his pictures and in talking them over with the other members of the local photographic society.

Prizes by Classes

First prize in Class 2 went to F. H. Henry, of Pittsburgh, Penna., for his snapshot of a three-horse reaper harvesting a hillside of wheat on a day when the sky was full of billowy clouds. Winner in the Third Class was O. Philip Dickert, of Seattle, Wash., whose entry showed a group ascending a snowy mountain peak. In the informal portrait class, first honors went to George E. Martin, of Nashville, Tenn., for his picture of a veteran student poring over books in a library. First prize winners in the four classes received $500 each. Cash awards offered in the contest totaled $10,000.

The judges evidently preferred smiles to tears, but they took a long time to decide whether to give first honors in the children's class to the laughing little girl with the pearly teeth or to a small boy toying with a plate of spinach, his small features expressing unmistakable balkiness.

Selection Difficult

The wide range of imagination and high degree of excellence of the entries made the selection of prize winners difficult. Every sort of camera and film was used. Subjects ranged from hands shelling peas and a housewife washing dishes to trees standing bleakly on the timberline and waving wheat fields.

Judges were Mrs. James Roosevelt, mother of the President; Lowell Thomas, author and lecturer; Hiram Percy Maxim, inventor and amateur photograph fan; Mrs. Emily Post, authority on etiquette; and Kenneth Wilson Williams, editor in chief of the Eastman amateur publications. Eastman officials say the contest was so successful that it will undoubtedly be repeated next year.

Britain Offers Research Fund To Shoe Trade

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The British Government has offered the British Boot, Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association the sum of £5000 a year for research, provided the industries themselves provide £7000, it was revealed at the recent Shoe and Leather Fair here.

At the fair the general opinion of exhibitors was that the offer will be accepted and that in future, research in leather and shoe design will improve accordingly.

The quality of raw materials is extremely important in the shoe trade today, it was pointed out. Research is eliminating all leather that is not perfectly tanned. Some 10 years ago the British shoe industry lost several thousand pounds through the use of leathers that were too strongly acid. Only after considerable difficulty was the fault found and remedied. Manufaeturers are making certain, through research, that such a happening does not occur again.

At the shoe fair there were more than 30,000 pairs of shoes on show. These were indicative of the 240,000,000 pairs which will be bought during the next 12 months. Everybody in Britain, statistics declare, averages six new pairs of shoes a year.

Although it is often suggested that the largest part of the trade is that which deals with women's shoes, this was shown at the fair to be not strictly true. Men are today not far behind women in the range of shoe models at their choice. The increasing numbers of men who play sports and games during week ends are held responsible for this. At the fair a special section dealt with modern requirements in the field of sport, including riding, climbing, fishing, golfing and skiing.

Selected examples of the finest pieces of shoe repairing done in Britain were also on view, showing the high quality of workmanship.

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Willie Hoppe	3	1	10	35	.750
Augie Kieckhefer	3	1	7	50	.750
Jay N. Bozeman	3	1	7	50	.750
John Layton	2	1	8	50	.667
A Thurnblad	3	2	6	42	.600
Otto Reiselt	2	3	11	34	.400
Allen Hall	1	3	8	41	.333
Tiff Denton	0	4	10	..	.000
K Matsuyama	0	5	7	..	.000

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—The feeling that flared between Allen Hall of St. Louis, and Welker Cochran of San Francisco, over a disputed point in the world's three-cushion billiard championship tournament, had passed off today as the 45-game round-robin schedule reached the halfway mark.

Cochran held undisputed possession of first place by virtue of his fourth straight victory last night, when he defeated Hall amid near riotous scenes, 50 to 41, in 47 innings. Hall, trailing, 40 to 42, thought he had made point No. 41, but the referee, Charley McElligot of Chicago, called it a "miss."

The instant the ruling was made, Cochran jumped out of his chair shouting, "He missed it a mile!" Hall, protesting vigorously, assumed a fighting attitude.

The decision hinged on whether Hall's two-ball caught the cushion or the object ball first. With running English on the cue ball, it doubled back after the impact, something that could not have happened had it hit the two-ball first, according to experts.

Hall made only one after the questionable decision, while Cochran clicked them off in great strokes in his final shots. It was a crucial match for Hall. A victory would have put him in a strategic position to win or tie for the championship.

After the Hall-Cochran flareup, Arthur Thurnblad of Chicago handed the Japanese entry, Kinrey Matsuyama, his fifth straight defeat, 50 to 34, in 42 innings.

Ethel B. Arnold Joins O'Brien's Professionals

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Ethel Burkhardt Arnold, the tiny Los Angeles tennis player and heroine of America's uphill victory over England last summer in the Wightman Cup play, has become a professional under the banner of promoter Bill O'Brien.

Mrs. Arnold, who has ranked twice in the nation's "first ten," will make her professional debut Jan. 11 in Madison Square Garden against a rival yet to be named.

O'Brien, who already has Big Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Lester Stoefen and George Lott under contract is reported negotiating with Jane Sharp of Pasadena, national indoor champion, to make a tour with Mrs. Arnold.

Mrs. Arnold is the first woman player to enter the playing professional ranks since Suzanne Lenglen and Mary K. Browne took the plunge in 1926 to go on the road with Charlie Pyle's court circus. She first attracted national attention in the 1929 championship. She reached the quarterfinal round and was defeated by Marjorie A. Morrill of Dedham, Mass. The following year she was ranked sixth in the country—a rise of two notches over the previous year.

Except for appearances on Pacific coast courts Mrs. Arnold was an obscure figure—nationally speaking—until last summer when she was picked for the Wightman Cup team.

Apparently affected by "stadium fright," Mrs. Arnold was trounced by Dorothy E. Round on the first day and then, in a thrilling recovery of form, conquered England's first ranking star, the left-handed Kay Stammers, in the deciding match.

Prior to that she met with success in 1935 eastern tournaments.

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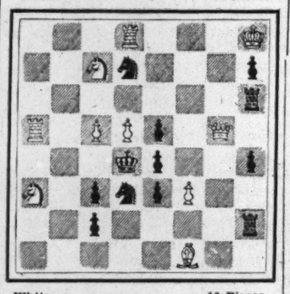
Chess

By Frederick R. Chevalier

Problem No. 1773
By R. Buchner

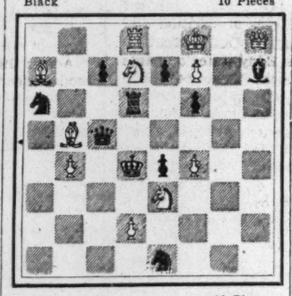
Black — 12 Pieces



White — 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Wurzburger Schachzeitung, 1935)

Problem No. 1774
By H. Weenick

Black — 10 Pieces



White — 11 Pieces
White to play and mate in three
(First prize, Nederlandsche Schaakbond, 1918)

Solutions to Problems

No. 1771. B-Q5

No. 1772. 1. R-K6 — Kt any
2. Kt-B2 mate
1. ——— — R-B4
2. B-B3ch
1. ——— — P-B4
2. Kt-K13ch
1. ——— — P-Q5
2. R-K3ch

End-Game No. 277. White mates: 1 QxKBPch, KtxQ; 2 P-K6ch, QxP; 3 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 4 KtxQch, K-Q2; 5 Kt-B5ch, K-Q; 6 Kt-Kt7ch, K-Q2; 7 B-R3ch, P-B4; 8 BxP mate.

End-Game

In this position, White's R at K7 appears to be in trouble, but Yates, playing Berndtsson at Kecskemet, 1927, was able to force a win with a combination.

End-Game No. 278

Black — 13 Pieces

White — 12 Pieces
White to play and win

The fifth game of the Alekhine-Euwe world championship match now being played in Holland was perhaps a little tamer than some of the other games, but at one point Euwe offered a P, which Alekhine accepted, only to discover next move that he must submit to a doubled pawn, which equalized matters.

Fifth Game—French Defense

Alekhine White	Euwe Black	Alekhine White	Euwe Black
1 P-K4	P-K3	19 B-Kt4	Q-B2
2 P-Q4	P-Q4	20 RxP	KtxKt
3 Kt-QB3	B-Kt5	21 PxKt(a)	R-R
4 KKt-K2	PxP	22 RxB	QxR
5 P-QR3	B-K2	23 B-B3	Q-Q2
6 KtxP	Kt-QB3	24 BxR	RxB
7 B-K3	Kt-B3	25 Q-K4	R-R5
8 KKt-B3	Castles	26 Q-K2	B-B
9 Kt-Kt3	P-QKt3	27 P-R3	Q-K3
10 B-K2	B-Kt2	28 QxQ	PxQ
11 Castles	Q-Q2	29 R-Kt	RxP
12 Q-Q2	QR-Q	30 Kt-K4	R-R3
13 KR-Q	Q-B	31 K-B	B-K2
14 Q-K	P-K4	32 K-K2	K-B2
15 P-Q5	Kt-Q5	33 K-K3	B-Q
16 BxKt	PxB	34 R-Q	K-K2
17 RxP	P-QB4	Drawn	
18 R-QR4	KtxP		

(a) After 21 QxKt, B-KB3; 22 Q-Kt3, P-B5; 23 Q-Kt4, Q-Kt; 24 R-R4, P-B6; 25 P-Kt3, R-Q7 might follow, with good play for Black.

Challenger Euwe's second win, in the current Alekhine match, is the longest game thus far. Emerging from the opening with a weak Q side, Alekhine ultimately lost a P. Bishops of opposite colors made the winning process drag out considerably.

Eighth Game—Queen's Gambit Declined

Euwe White	Alekhine Black	Euwe White	Alekhine Black
1 P-Q4	P-Q4	36 R-B2	R-Q3
2 P-QB4	P-QB3	37 P-B4	P-B4(d)
3 Kt-KB3	Kt-KB3	38 R-B8	R-Q
4 P-K3	P-K3	39 R-B7ch	R-Q2
5 Kt-B3	P-QR3(a)	40 R-B3	R-Q3
6 P-B5	P-QKt3	41 R-B7ch	R-Q2
7 PxP	Kt-Q2	42 R-B3	R-Q3
8 Kt-QR4	KtxP	43 P-R4	P-Kt3
9 B-Q2	KtxKt	44 R-B2	P-R4
10 QxKt	Q-Kt3	45 R-B3	R-Kt3(e)
11 R-B(b)	B-Q2	46 R-B7ch	K-Q3
12 Kt-K5	QxKtP	47 R-Kt7	R-Kt7ch
13 KtxB	KtxKt	48 K-Q3	R-R7
14 B-Q3	R-QKt1	49 RxP	R-R6ch
15 K-K2	R-Kt3	50 K-B4	BxP
16 R-QKt	Q-R6	51 B-Q5	BxP
17 QxQ	BxQ	52 RxPch	K-B2
18 RxR	KtxR	53 R-B6ch	K-Kt
19 R-QKt	Kt-Q2	54 R-KKt6	B-B2
20 BxQRP	K-K2	55 B-Kt7	K-R2
21 R-Kt3	B-Q3	56 R-Kt5	B-Q
22 B-Kt7	P-QB4	57 RxRP	BxP
23 P-QR4	B-Kt	58 RxP	K-Kt3
24 R-Kt5	B-R2	59 R-Kt5ch	K-B2
25 PxP	KtxP	60 R-Kt3(f)	R-R4
26 B-Kt4	K-Q3	61 K-Q4	B-B7ch
27 P-R5	K-B2	62 K-K4	K-Q6
28 BxKt	BxB	63 R-Q3ch	K-K3
29 BxP(c)	K-Q3	64 B-B8ch	K-K2
30 B-Kt7	B-R2	65 R-Q5	R-R5ch
31 P-R6	R-Q	66 K-B5	B-Kt6
32 R-Kt2	R-Q2	67 R-Q7ch	K-B
33 R-Q2ch	K-K2	68 P-R7	B-B7
34 R-B2	R-Q3	69 B-R6	Resigns
35 R-B7ch	R-Q2		

(a) This, which prepares PxBP, P-QKt4, P-B4, as a general Q-side development, leaves QKt3 and QB4 potentially weak. It is to try to take advantage of this weakness that White plays P-B5, which is seldom good in the Queen's Gambit, owing to Black's immediate counter P-K4.

(b) As a result of the last few moves, White has succeeded in localizing Black's weakness at QB6.

(c) White enters the ending a P ahead, but bishops of opposite color make the outcome uncertain.

(d) It would be interesting to see just how White would proceed if Black simply temporized—R-Q, Q2, Q3, etc.—as long as possible.

(e) This allows the white R to get into action, but if 45 R-Q2 or Q; 46 B-B8 follows.

(f) White's two passed pawns win despite opposite-colored bishops.

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Purdue	2	0	2	33	37	.500
Iowa	1	1	1	31	19	.500
Wisconsin	1	0	2	27	33	.333
Chicago	1	0	2	26	48	.333
Illinois	1	0	2	6	29	.333
Northwestern	1	0	3	30	59	.250
Indiana	0	1	2	12	41	.000

Big Ten Football Games

Nov. 16—Ohio State and Illinois at Columbus, Ohio; Minnesota and Michigan at Ann Arbor, Mich.; Iowa and Purdue at Lafayette, Ind.; Wisconsin and Northwestern at Evanston, Ill.; Indiana and Chicago at Chicago.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—Undefeated elevens in the Big Ten football race take on leading rivals this Saturday. Minnesota, defending the title, visits its traditional nemesis, Michigan, at Ann Arbor, Mich. The most formidable pretender to the crown, Ohio State, receives the team which last season by a single point robbed it of national and conference honors—Illinois.

By all the signs of form and power, the Gophers and the Buckeyes, not meeting each other, should go through the season without losses in the loop. Winning their games this week end, despite the class of their opposition, Minnesota should go on next week to finish with a triumph over Wisconsin, while the Buckeyes clear away Michigan.

On the other hand, by the tendencies of recent weeks, and last Saturday especially, the signs of form and power may be uprooted and tossed into the ditch by the wayside. The lowly the other day rose up and smote the mighty. Minnesota was forced to come from behind to scratch out a victory, 13 to 6, over Iowa, and Ohio State was trailing by two touchdowns before it wore Chicago away to a 20-to-13 defeat.

"No Upsets"—Yost

It happens the leaders, Minnesota and Ohio State, meet, on Saturday, teams which battled almost to a deadlock last week, Illinois finally beating Michigan, 3 to 0. Some called this an upset, but such a close score cannot be rightly so called. Anyhow, as Fielding Yost said the other day, there is no such thing as an upset in football, for such is the warp and woof of the game itself—the underdog always has a chance.

With last Saturday's confirmation of this observation, nobody should be surprised at what happens between Northwestern and Wisconsin at Evanston, Ill., despite the great advance of the Wildcats in recent weeks, an advance marked by Northwestern's 14-to-7 defeat of Notre Dame—the Irish who thought they were bound for undefeated national honors. But if Northwestern is on the way up after a bad start, so is Wisconsin, as indicated by its victory, 8 to 0, over Purdue, which seems on the way down.

Big Ten teams, it appears, must go one way or the other; there is no standing still. This thought sheds interest on the Chicago-Indiana game here Saturday. The Maroons were satisfied with their showing against Ohio State, while the Hoosiers were defeating Maryland, 13 to 7, in an intersectional contest. Chicago and Indiana are both energized teams, tricky and resourceful in attack, but lacking the power and reserves to force fortune to come their way when playing conference leaders. The winner of this game should be considered on the way up.

Iowa and Purdue, with balanced records, clash at Lafayette, Ind., in another struggle which may go either way without surprising anybody. Both were beaten last week, but they are still capable of setting of plenty of fireworks.

Courage to persist in methods of attack which have the opposition on the run is needed by Ohio State. The Buckeyes opened up with forward and lateral passing, unorthodox for a slippery field, which made Chicago dizzy and all but swept the Maroons off the field. Because a mishap or two occurred in this offensive, the Buckeyes abandoned it and degenerated to sandlot plunging. Three times the Maroons took the ball from them on downs in the scoring zone, once holding them for four downs within the four-yard line, as Chicago fans gasped with incredulity.

Not until they were behind 13 points did the Buckeyes wake up and return to the open, ball-flipping game. Then it was hardly necessary, as the Maroons, short of reserves, melted before the rushing attack as well as the aerial. In Dick Heekin, Frank Boucher, John Bettridge and Joe Williams, the Buckeyes displayed four of the finest halfbacks in the conference. Heekin and Williams made touchdowns, and so did Merle Wendt, end. Dick Beltz, end, and Sam Busich, end, kicked afterpoints.

It is the impression Ohio State has too much power for Illinois, as it had for Chicago, but when last year's 14-to-13 victory by the Illini against an otherwise undefeated Buckeye machine is recalled, nobody can be sure. With the line that yielded before Iowa and Northwestern, the Zuppke contingent last week blanked Michigan. While it wasn't strong enough to open the way for a touchdown, it put Lowell Spurgeon's toe within 31 yards of the final chalkline, close enough for a field goal in the second quarter. It was a muddy day, but Illinois gained 247 yards by rushing, and its attack was supposed to be 80 per cent aerial. Two of three passes were completed for a total of 49 yards.

Freed of the old Wolverine bugaboo by last season's 34-to-0 victory, Minnesota should take advantage of its superiority in power against Michigan. The Gophers were forced to turn full power on at Iowa, breaking a tie in the last quarter with a 77-yard rush in 12 plays. Clarence Thompson, halfback, swept left end for six yards to score. The first marker was made by Sheldon Beise, fullback, plunging through center for the last foot. A 22-yard pass from George Roscoe, halfback, to Vernal LeVoir, quarterback, was the most important feature of this 44-yard march in the third period. LeVoir missed one and scored another placement. It was the twenty-second victory for Minnesota since its last defeat.

Big Ten Football Scores

Purdue		**Michigan**	
7-Northwestern	0	6-Mich. State	25
20-Fordham	0	7-Indiana	0
19-Chicago	0	20-Wisconsin	13
0-Carnegie Tech.	7	19-Columbia	7
7-Minnesota	29	16-Pennsylvania	6
0-Wisconsin	8	0-Illinois	3
53	44	68	53
Ohio State		**Minnesota**	
19-Kentucky	6	26-N. Dak. State	6
85-Drake	7	12-Nebraska	7
28-Northwestern	7	20-Tulane	0
28-Indiana	6	21-Northwestern	13
13-Notre Dame	18	29-Purdue	7
20-Chicago	13	13-Iowa	6
193	57	121	39
Illinois		**Iowa**	
0-Ohio	6	26-Bradley	0
28-Washington	6	47-So. Dakota	2
19-So. California	0	12-Colgate	6
0-Iowa	19	19-Illinois	6
3-Northwestern	10	6-Indiana	6
3-Michigan	0	6-Minnesota	13
53	41	116	27
Chicago		**Wisconsin**	
7-Nebraska	28	6-S. D. State	13
31-Carroll	0	0-Marquette	33
31-Western State	6	0-Notre Dame	27
0-Purdue	19	12-Michigan	20
13-Wisconsin	7	7-Chicago	13
13-Ohio State	20	8-Purdue	0
95	80	83	106
Northwestern		**Indiana**	
7-Ohio State	28	14-Centre	0
14-De Paul	0	0-Michigan	7
0-Purdue	7	0-Cincinnati	7
13-Minnesota	21	6-Ohio State	28
10-Illinois	3	6-Iowa	0
14-Notre Dame	7	13-Maryland	7
58	66	39	55

Canadiens Open Season

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—The Montreal Canadiens show their wares for the first time this season against the New York Rangers in Montreal tonight. With a new owner and a new manager, the famous team opens its National League Hockey war under close scrutiny of the fans. It was the dwindling of fan interest last year that caused Leo Dandurand and Joe Cattarinish, owners of the team when it won the Stanley Cup three times, to sell out to a syndicate headed by Ernest Savard, owner of the Montreal Baseball Club, and Maurice Forget. The reported price was $75,000. Sylvio Mantha, veteran defenseman of the Canadiens, was named manager. The game is the only one scheduled in the league tonight. On Thursday the Rangers meet Toronto, and Chicago plays Detroit.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes
Sports Editor

Only Three More Chances

THERE are now only three more chances for the various college football teams of the country to show those persons who will be called upon to name the two teams which will battle for the glory of the East and the West in the Rose Bowl at Pasadena, Calif., next New Year's Day what their claims for the honor may still be. The field has been greatly reduced during the past few week ends, and there are a number of those who follow the sport most closely who are now showing more interest in the question as to whether or not there will be a team left to represent the East, which has not been held to a tie or undefeated. This may also be the case as regards the West.

California Comes Through Again

To the Golden Bears of California must go the chief call for western honors at the present time, and it looks very much as if this would hold good to the very end of the season. The Bears have only two more games to play, and they should come through both of them with safety. Pacific is met this coming Saturday, with Stanford on the list the following week end. As California defeated U. C. L. A. by a wide margin, while U. C. L. A. defeated Stanford, it would seem to indicate that the Bears should win from Stanford. There is one thing certain and that is that if California does not win and qualify as the western representative, the western situation will be all scrambled up. As Stanford's star end, "Monk" Mescrip, has, by means of his foot, been the scoring ace of the Cardinals in their last three victories, it behooves the Bears to watch this young man very closely and see that his team is kept so far from their goal line that he will not get a chance to show them just how good a field-goal kicker he is.

Princeton Rules the East

There can be little or no question about the fact that Princeton is ruling the East at the present time, and it looks very much as if the Tigers would go through their season undefeated and untied. The only serious opposition they are now due to face is Dartmouth, and unless Dartmouth shows more in the Palmer Stadium on Nov. 23 than she has shown to date, or Princeton goes into a big slump, the Tiger should take the Indian from the North. Syracuse and New York University are the other big eastern elevens still in the select class. There is, however, little chance of Princeton accepting an invitation to the coast, even though it wins all its remaining games, and this is to be regretted, as the East should certainly be represented by the team with the best record.

Looking to the West and South

When Notre Dame fell before Northwestern, it took from the eligibility list for the Rose Bowl what appeared to be a leading contender, as it looked as if Notre Dame would go through its season undefeated and untied. As a result, Minnesota now appears to be the one big central western eleven entitled to receive an invitation to Pasadena; but the Gophers will not be able to accept on account of the Big Ten rule which put them out of the running last year. So, turning southward, we find three strong elevens still in the running. They are Texas Christian and Southern Methodist, both of the Southwest Conference, and North Carolina of the Southern Conference. If North Carolina can hurdle Duke this week end, the Tar Heels should end their season with a clean slate. As to Southern Methodist and Texas Christian, all we can say is that one or both of them will depart from the undefeated, untied class Nov. 30, when they meet in what may be the game to decide the eastern representative in the big Rose Bowl.

Sporting Around the Hub

Cubs Open in Boston Sunday Night

BOSTON'S opening hockey game of the season will be played next Sunday night at the Boston Garden, with the Boston Cubs and the Providence Reds, among the keenest of Canadian-American Hockey League rivals, the opponents. That game ushers in what is expected to be the biggest hockey season Boston has had since the golden era of the Bruins, back in 1929, 1930 and 1931, when seats for the Garden games were at a premium and the big sports building was practically sold out in advance for the entire major-league season.

Cubs have played two games so far this campaign, breaking away with Springfield on Saturday night and being forced to take a 1-to-0 shutout, which did not set well with Manager Fred Hitchman or the Boston players. The Cubs played a 2-to-2 tie game in New Haven, Sunday night, and are now back in Boston for an entire week of practice at the Arena, during which Hitchman hopes that the team will develop the scoring punch which a year ago swept practically the same lineup to the Can-Am title.

Cub Recruits—Railbirds were keen to see the new Cub hockey recruits, Harold Johnson, Bobby Bauer and Leo Leapi. Johnson caught he eye first, being 22 years of age, 6 feet in height and weighing 186 pounds. He is a right-hand shot and has played defense most of the time but will try the forward line with the Cubs. He played senior hockey in Winnipeg the past two seasons with Falcons and then Elmwoods. He was recommended to the Bruins by Frank Fredrickson.

Bauer displayed speed and smartness although he is smallest of the recruits weighing between 150 and 160. He is 20 years old and is 5ft. 6in. in height. He too, is a right-hand shot and played the forward line. Last year he doubled between the Toronto Mercantile League and Jerry Laflamme's St. Michael's College.

Leapi patrols right wing, is 20 years old, 5ft. 8in. in height and tips the scales at 170. He played on the eastern Canada Sudbury junior champions last season and the two previous years he sported the uniform of Port Arthur West End juniors.

Better Balance—As is the case in the National League, the Canadian-American circuit seems to have better balance than usual this season, and Springfield's inclusion in the league restores some famous rivalries of other years, notably with the Providence Reds and Cubs. Springfield, composed almost entirely of the hard-hitting Quebec team which battled the Cubs so strenuously a year ago, is bound to be one of the most important factors in the race, and the Boston party which accompanied the team to Springfield last Saturday came away loud in praise of the exceptional goal-tending of Abbey Cox and the rugged defense play of the Springfield outer defense players, particularly Leo Bourgeault, Chris Speyer and Red Dorsa.

Bruins to Open Away From Home Ice—Their exhibition series with Les Canadiens ended, the Boston Bruins are this week putting the finishing touches on their play in Quebec and Montreal with full confidence that they will be ready for their opening game on Saturday night in the Montreal Forum against none other than the world champions, Montreal Maroons.

The National Hockey League season will be 10 days along before the Bruins and Maroons, last of eight league teams to swing into action, get started. The Americans, Chicago Blackhawks, Toronto Leafs, Rangers and Detroit already have played first games, and Canadiens make their start tonight against the Rangers in Montreal. The late scheduling, however, in no way handicaps the Bruins, though it may keep them low in their division for the first month of the campaign because Rangers will have played three more games, Chicago two more games and Detroit one more game before the Bruins open in Boston.

Exhibitions Help Boston Club—The seven-game exhibition series with the Canadiens helped Boston Bruins tremendously in their pre-season conditioning work, and much good was gained by both clubs out of the series. The first and second Boston lines functioned every bit as well as expected and the third line has started to come better due to the experience of playing together and the perfecting of their combination play. Boston fans are anxious to see that third line work, because its attacking strength and the backing up which Ted Graham and Roger Jenkins give Eddie Shore and Babe Siebert will determine the Bruins' future.

Throughout the series with Canadiens, the first line of Cooney Weiland, Jack Beattie and Dit Clapper has been the best scoring trio on the ice for either side, and Captain Shore of the Boston team has indicated by his play that he will start the season as fit as ever. With Shore away to a fast start, and with some promise of relief for him, Bruins will be in the thick of the fighting from the very beginning.

Maine Harriers Win N. E. Title—University of Maine runners carried off the major share of the honors in the twenty-third annual varsity cross-country championship run of the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, held over the Franklin Park course yesterday afternoon. Maine, with its star runner, William F. Hunnewell, taking first place, won the championship with 85 points. The other varsity teams finished in the following order: Rhode Island, 88; New Hampshire, 92; Bowdoin, 97; Connecticut State, 103; Tufts, 149; Massachusetts State, 182; Northeastern, 183; Massachusetts Technology, 196; Bates, 227, and Springfield, 316. Hunnewell's time was 22m., 11 1-5s.

Northeastern freshmen won the eleventh annual New England run with 43 points. New Hampshire, with 62; Rhode Island, with 70; Maine with 90; Tufts with 107, and Massachusetts State, with 108, finished in that order. University of Maine's first-year star, George Sawyer, finished first in the freshman race, breaking the record set by John Irving of New Hampshire last year. Sawyer's time was 16m. 45 3-5s., which was 6 2-5s. better than the 1934 record.

Here and There—Charles L. Burwell of Millwood, Va., has won the freshman football managership competition at Harvard, it was announced by Stanton Deland, manager of the varsity team . . . Burwell and the three new assistant managers—Oliver P. Bolton of Ohio, first assistant; Roger F. Hooper Jr. of Boston, second assistant, and Peter Soutter of Greenwich, Conn., third assistant—will have complete supervision of the Harvard freshman team this week and the Harvard freshman-Yale freshman football game on Saturday.

Co-Captain Warren McNamara of Boston University's football team may not get into the Brown game because of physical reasons . . . The B. U. gridiron team, which bowed to Rutgers at Fenway Park last Saturday, was given the afternoon off yesterday . . . More than 30 candidates reported to George Owen Jr. of Massachusetts Technology when the squad held its first practice on ice this season at the Boston Arena early yesterday morning . . . Coach Bill Haines of the Massachusetts Technology crews plans to send his men indoors soon.

The Boston Celts team, Boston and District Soccer League leaders, gave the Boston professional soccer team its first beating this season, at Lincoln Park, yesterday, 2 goals to 1 . . . Harvard's soccer team journeyed to Amherst yesterday and won a game from the Amherst College team by 3 to 2 . . . Harvard's hard football work, pointing for the Yale game, will begin today . . . Yesterday the Crimson varsity gridiron players had a light drill while Coach Dick Harlow was looking over the freshman material.

Pinkston Predicts An Olympic Victory

DETROIT, Mich., Nov. 11 (AP)—Victory for the United States over Japan in the Olympic swimming contests at Berlin was forecast yesterday by Clarence Pinkston, coach of Detroit's United States championship men's team, who recently toured Japan with a team of American swimmers and divers.

But for the American girl swimmers, Pinkston said he could not make any glowing prophecy for success. He gave American girl divers the only chance of carrying off Olympic honors for feminine competitors from the United States.

"The United States will defeat Japan in Berlin," predicted Pinkston discussing the men's team and recalling Japan's victory in 1932. "Our swimmers are improving faster than the Japanese, are better competitors and will be at full strength.

"We haven't a chance to take a single Olympic women's swimming event except diving unless our girls improve tremendously between now and next summer.

"Dorothy Poynton Hill of California, Mary Horger, Florida's 12-year-old champion, and Claudia Eckert of Chicago should take care of the diving.

"The United States has a poor crop of women swimmers as compared with Holland and Japan," Pinkston asserted. "Holland has the fastest women freestylers in the world today and the fourth best 100-meter girl over there consistently turns in better time than the winning time in our national championships for the last two years. The Japanese girls are swimming the breaststroke far faster than our best entries in this event."

Pinkston said Dick Degner, United States diving champion, rated as the best diver in the world today, should have no trouble taking both the springboard and high diving Olympic events.

Goaltenders Swap Jobs

Benny Grant, spare goaltender of the Boston Cubs and Boston Bruins, left for New Haven, Conn., this afternoon to play for the New Haven Eagles in the Canadian-American Hockey League. Grant has been the league spare goalie, but since he replaced Alfie Moore in the New Haven net, the latter will take over the league goalie assignment.

Jackson to Follow Bush as Head Of Golf Association

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—According to the nominating committee of the United States Golf Association, John G. Jackson of New York will be the next president of the organization. He will succeed Prescott S. Bush of Greenwich, Conn., at the next annual meeting of the association, which will be held early in January. Bush has held the office during the past year.

The position of vice-president, formerly held by Mr. Jackson, will be filled by R. Arthur Wood of Chicago, former president of the Western Golf Association.

With the exception of these two changes, the governing body for 1936 will be the same as it was during 1935. Archie M. Reid of New York remains a vice-president; Frank M. Hardt of Philadelphia, secretary; Harold W. Pierce of Boston, treasurer, and Morton G. Bogue of New York, counsel, a position formerly occupied by Mr. Jackson. Incidentally, Mr. Reid's father was one of the leaders of the "Apple Tree Gang," credited with being the first organized golf club in the United States.

One change is made in the executive committee. Jess W. Sweetser of New York, former United States and British amateur champion, becomes a member of the committee, succeeding Mr. Bush, who will retire from membership. With the naming of Sweetser, the committee will have three former United States amateur golf champions, others being H. Chandler Egan of Medford, Ore., and Harrison R. Johnson of Minneapolis, Minn.

Other members, in addition to the three former champions and five officers already mentioned, are: Edward L. Cheney of Cleveland, Ohio; Paul P. Farrens of Portland, Ore.; Perry E. Hall of Philadelphia; George W. Blossom Jr. of Chicago, and Charles L. Dexter of Dallas, Texas.

All nominations were made by a committee headed by Rodman E. Griscom of Philadelphia, and also included J. R. Monroe of East Orange, N. J.; Malcolm Farmer of New Haven, Conn.; Norman B. Freer of Chicago and Frederick Snare of New York.

Harvard First Again

PRINCETON, N. J., Nov. 12 (AP)—Led by Capt. Robert C. Playfair '36, who repeated his winning performance of last year, Harvard defeated both its traditional rivals, Yale and Princeton, in their annual triangular cross-country meet here yesterday. Harvard's score was 25, while Yale and Princeton wound up with 30 each.

Marylebone Leads

ADELAIDE, S. Aust., Nov. 12 (Canadian Press)—Dismissed for 322 runs yesterday, South Australia was 49 runs behind on the first innings in its match with the touring Marylebone Cricket Club eleven. Going in a second time the M. C. C. had scored 126 for 5 wickets when stumps were drawn.

Manhattan Star Leads

NEW YORK, Nov. 12 (AP)—Joseph Murphy, Manhattan, was first yesterday in 27m., 20s., over a five-mile course here in the annual metropolitan intercollegiate cross-country championship. It was the third consecutive year for Manhattan.

Cambridge Wins at Rugby

CAMBRIDGE, Eng., Nov. 12 (Canadian Press)—Cambridge University defeated Edinburgh Academicals, 10-3, in an English Rugby Union game played yesterday.

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College Football Results

Arizona 7, Texas Tech 6.
Arizona State 14, Texas Mines 6.
Baltimore 7, Bridgewater 0.
Bates 6, Colby 0.
Colorado C. 20, Colorado M. 0.
Duluth T. 18, Superior T. 6.
Fresno State 27, Nevada 6.
Geneva 21, Waynesburg 0

"Gemma" Looks For Loveliness

I CALLED her "Gemma" because I could not help it, because she had the same wistful eagerness as the waif whom Elisabeth Bergner has interpreted for all time. She had the same wide eyes, the same arching brow. Her light brown hair hung loosely beside the little oval face or tumbled over the delicate nose. And she had a smile—a wide, delicious smile that invited friendship.

"Ooh, isn't that lovely?" said "Gemma" with a little rush, so that her words were jumbled together. It was as though she had to get them out quickly before her shyness overcame her again. "I likesthatdress, don'tchyou?"

* * *

WE WERE IN the London Museum, in the room where Anna Pavlova's beautiful swandress hung softly in its glass case. It looked as if it had poised in the act of flight. There was a living grace about it, even as there was unchanging loveliness in the photograph of Madame Pavlova which hung by its side, wherein she, too, paused and poised.

"Jus' like a reel swan!" said "Gemma."

She pattered round in front of the glass case, admiring the worn ballet shoes, the make-up appliances, the medals and the trophies. "My sister is a dancer," she informed me; "she was in a theater—in a—whatchyoucallit, please?—at Christmas—"

"A pantomime," I supplemented.

"Tha's ri'—she was a fairy—wiv' a big skirt and jools all over the bodice." The gray eyes were dreamy with the spectacle. She darted over to another showcase, her dreams having the transience of childhood. She was aglow with discovery. "Look at these here!"

* * *

SHE WAS PATTING, with little thin hands, the glass top of the case under which lay a bright array of stage jewelry. There were crowns and coronets, collars and bracelets, necklaces with heavy pendants, all heavily begilt and studded with colored glass. There was no holding "Gemma's" tongue then. She prattled on in her broad London Cockney, with her vowels losing all shape and semblance and her consonants flying about indiscriminately. There was none of the clipped and mincing Cockney about it. It was full and broad and often quite unintelligible. But her eyes shone and she danced up and down with delight. "Look at these 'ere!"

And then she saw the photograph. "Why," she said pointing a grubby finger, "that's our Queen." The possessiveness of that remark was entrancing.

It was a pity to have to correct her. The photograph was of Adelina Patti, and the "jewels" were those worn by her "in various operatic productions." But there was a resemblance—the same gracious carriage of the head—the hair close-set and curled low on the forehead—the high collar of jewels.

"Isn't she lovely?" "Gemma" demanded, her gray eyes wide with delight.

"Have you seen the dresses downstairs?" I asked her—"Queen Mary's and Queen Alexandra's?"

"Ooh, yes!" There was no doubt about her rapture. "Teacher brought us. She likes us to come here."

* * *

WE WENT OUT of the room side by side, looking at the old prints and playbills. On the wide staircase, which must once have been the scene of so much brilliance before Stafford House became Lancaster House and the London Museum, "Gemma" left me. She was, she informed me, going to play in the Park. "The Park" meant St. James's, that pattern of British democracy where London babies play in the front gardens, as it were, of two royal residences, without let or hindrance.

I forgot about "Gemma" in watching two other children admiring a chair on which the brocade was fading into oblivion.

"You mustn't touch," said one of them.

"Why?" asked the small girl.

"Because it's very, very old. Because it might fall to pieces, I 'spect."

After that there was a catalogue to seek and, when I came out into the sunshine, the thought of "Gemma" had drifted away. Above the Mall the sky was flecked with white clouds. The sunshine was mellow on the trees, kindly upon the ancient brickwork of St. James's Palace. And then I saw "Gemma."

She was coming along with three other children as small as herself, clasping one of them by the hand. She left them, when she saw me, and raced toward me, her voice ringing with excitement. "I'm bringing 'em to see the lovely fings!" she told me exultantly, her face as vivid as the sunshine.

The four of them ran past me and scuttled up the steps of Lancaster House.

P. W.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ON THE OLD BRIDGE AT SANCTI SPIRITUS, CUBA: *A Charcoal Drawing by F. Wenderoth Saunders*

November Etchings

PALE bronze the close-cropped pasture lands,
Purple the plowed fields.

Crimson the stems of the dogwood bush,
The willows by the creek a golden flame.

Rowan trees waving scarlet along the wayside,
Tall bare elm trees traced against a cloudy sky;

Blue mist in the valley, deep blue the distant hills:
An amethyst glow on slender birches climbing upward.

ETHEL MUNRO GOSS

Along the Towpath

THEY were moving, on the top of a Canalboat, between the stubbly fields and russet woods of a wide, flat landscape. The ladies had raised their fringed parasols, for the October sunshine was hot; the mule on the tow-path cast a longing eye at the cool, lush greenness of the weeds growing in the water; sometimes he seized a mouthful, and the smell of the crushed stems mingled with the odor of the slow current. The water lapped drowsily against the side of the old boat that nosed along through lily-pads or brushed under leaning willows; dragon-flies flashed about its blunt bows; once a blackbird lighted on a stanchion and gave his clear, loud call; and once there was a sleepy hail from a fisherman sitting on the grassy bank. In the open country the water road stretched in the blazing sunshine, straight as a silver ribbon, overhead a white cloud, domed and glistening, hung motionless; except for the monotonous tug of the mule on the tow-path, everything was so quiet, that two of the dark tow-path hands had gone to sleep. But neither of the ladies under the fringed parasols was drowsy. . . .

As the yellow afternoon thickened into dusk, and the form of the mule on the tow-path was hardly discernible against the alders and willows, she thought much of the captain, and his fine manners. When a deck-hand hung a lighted lantern on the post behind them, Nelly got out her little portfolio and, balancing it on her knees, wrote to Mr. Thomas Dilworth's youngest girl. It was a very girlish letter and of course it had a postscript.—From "Around Old Chester," by MARGARET DELAND.

A Three-Story Forest

A REDWOOD grove is a three-story affair. On the ground floor, turned rusty brown as though the sunlight filtering through had mellowed there a thousand years, creeps the wild ginger, the rosy-flowered oxalis, trilliums, and violets. All these lower rooms are crowded with dogwood, with the great-berried manzanitas, woodwardias, man-high and glistening bays, silver-tipped with light. By one of those strange but charming affinities of wild life, the redwood grove is the peculiar haunt of lilies. Every variation of the soil—the peat bogs of the coast, the high sandy ridges, the damp meadows—has each its appropriate variety. And not merely lilies, but droves of them, hundreds of swaying stems, files of them up the line of seeping springs or round the bases of great boulders, lilies man-high, lilies overhead, ruby-spotted, golden-throated, shining-white, dowered with the special genius of perfume. Along the chaparral-covered slope and deep within the cañons, one tracks them by the subtle, intoxicating scent spreading," as I am persuaded no other perfume does, by a conscious distillation on the melting air.

The second redwood story, that wondrous space of blue diffusing sun, between the deciduous under forest and the fairy web of redwood green, is bird and squirrel haunted. Jays flash back and forth, bright flickers of the hummingbird go buzzing by. Woodpeckers may be heard calling the ever-missing "Jacob! Jacob!" who must in their opinion be concealing himself somewhere about the upper story. The wire-drawn warble of the brown creeper follows the singer up and down the deeply corrugated trunks. Wrens, sparrows, juncos, all manner of little feathered folk in whose coats the tones of brown predominate frequent the pillared middle rooms. . . .

As for what goes on in the upper rooms, who has been there? What birds arise to their three or four hundred-foot heights? The few and slight boughs, the feathery layers of foliage rounding in age to sloping crowns, who knows them but the wind and the snows that neither stir nor are stayed by them?—From "The Lands of the Sun," by MARY AUSTIN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

A FEW years ago, before the coming of the glossy surface of the National Highway, there was something distinctly medieval about transportation in Cuba. Even the railroads that dated from Spanish days, due in part to undulating tracks, uncertainties of schedule, and the character of the passengers, seemed more like monstrous diligences than modern carriers. But, when one went from the luxury of a wooden seat in a railroad *coche* to the tender mercies of a two-wheeled animal-drawn conveyance, one was really in the Middle Ages. Gentlemen preferred horses, and so did the señoras unless etiquette forbade.

The old roads of Cuba, if such they could be called, were quagmires—in the low places in the rainy season—or rigid sierras of baked mud in the dry season. In the higher lands, fences separated the half-buried stones of the roadway from similar terrain in the fields; and, without these fences to guide his pitching conveyance, the ignorant traveler might have become hopelessly lost. High wheels on roads of this description were an absolute necessity, and two wheels rather than four became the established custom; for a cart with two wheels was less likely to get stuck in the mud or caught by a stope or to descend into a ditch with violent shocks.

Today, if one strays from the main avenues of commerce, he can see freight moving at the amazing speed of two miles an hour or less; or he can see an entire family on its way to market on a couple of small, hardy mountain ponies which look as though they ought to be complaining with *padre* and *madre* and two panniers of vegetables on one and little José and little Pepe and little Josefina with two more panniers of vegetables on the other, but which in reality are as gay as the laughing family they carry on their backs.

It was true once—and not so many years ago—that, if one stood long enough on the old bridge at Sancti Spiritus, the entire pageant of Cuban transportation would pass in review. The old cobbled bridge that rose to a high peak in the center, spreading four brick arches over a ridiculously small stream that tinkled intermittently between one of them, was a fit setting for those conveyances. The bridge connected the railroad and the town, a collection of threadbare and stained plastered walls surmounted by red tile roofs clustering about the church steeple, the whole a kind of tropical Italian hill town.

From the peak of the bridge one could see the arrival of the daily *mixto*—a combination freight and passenger train from the main line and the outside world, an arrival that caused a kind of mild fluttering excitement among those who frequented the station platform and revived certain expectancy in the minds of four barouche drivers, one of whom might drive a "gentleman passenger" to the *Gran Hotel*.

On the morning that I stood on the high point of the bridge, not one, but two of the barouches received fares. The coachman bustled into activity and the horses stepped smartly, until they reached the cobbles of the bridge where dignity of man and beast departed. The barouche is something on the order of the Victoria, that aristocratic carriage in which potentates of the past century allowed themselves to be viewed by cheering populaces. At this time in Cuba, the barouche was one of two four-wheeled vehicles made possible by slightly improved city streets; the other, the charcoal cart that resembles a stunted Conestoga wagon with a stiff-bosomed top, is still to be seen even in Havana.

Some little time after the barouches had gone, there came from the direction of the town, but in reality from the fields beyond, a lumbering, two-wheeled oxcart, its great iron-shod wheels crunching and crashing over the cobbles and spraying tiny showers of sparks in every direction. Piled high with sugar cane, the cart was slowly and methodically pulled to the peak of the bridge and then eased down the other side. Neither the shouts of the driver, who walked beside, nor the proddings from his long stick moved the beasts one step faster. Past the oxcart, with true aristocratic dignity, stepped the pride of all Cuban horses, the secret desire of all young men, a smart single-stepper whose curious gait enables the rider to sit still and upright in his saddle without posting, while the animal nimbly pursues his way no matter what the footing underneath.

That day was a memorable one, for I saw the aristocrat of all Cuban equipages, the *volanta*, a carriage that has vanished from the roads today. There is no name in English for this vehicle, because the *volanta* is of pure Cuban lineage. It is a cross between a cabriolet and a hooded Victoria, with the front wheels missing. The shafts, however, are quite long, enclosing a single horse. Another horse, ridden by a postilion and attached by a strap to the carriage, lent moral and a little physical help in the mud holes. The carriage, because of the length of the shafts, was exceedingly springy and, when driven at a rapid rate, caused the occupant no little inconvenience.

Whether or not the old bridge remains today at Sancti Spiritus, I cannot say, but without doubt the cobbles are gone and with them the barouches and certainly the *volantas*. And, if one did not have to travel over the roads except on horseback, he might sign for the old medieval ways of travel; but, as they say in Castile, *"Cuando Dios no quiere, los Santos no podere,"* that is, it is useless to go against the stream!

F. W. S.

Abiding in Truth

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

FOR generations the cry from countless multitudes has gone up for a more spiritual sense of existence here and now. Suffering hearts have re-echoed Job's cry (Job 23:3), "Oh that I knew where I might find him!" Discontented humanity has become wearied and disappointed with the various teachings of the schools which give fair promise, but which on closer investigation utterly fail to satisfy the longing of humanity for spirituality.

On pages 186 and 187 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy has written, "If mortal mind knew how to be better, it would be better;" and in the same paragraph, "The human mind has been an idolater from the beginning, having other gods and believing in more than the one Mind." Christian Science has come to the world to teach mankind how to know and love the one God—Spirit, Life, and Truth; also how this knowledge or Science can be proved and demonstrated by the healing of all manner of discordant conditions that beset mortal existence.

The understanding of God as divine Mind, and of man as reflecting the only Mind, gives a solid basis on which we can stand and reap the benefit of spirituality now. Bettered conditions of every kind follow this putting on of "the mind of Christ." Sicknesses are healed and inharmonious situations adjusted. The peace "which passeth all understanding" takes possession of our lives, and we realize, in a measure, what the continued abiding in Truth will mean to the world when Christian Science becomes universally understood.

To abide in Truth does not mean to rest in a mesmeric tranquillity which would say, "Peace, peace; when there is no peace." But it does mean that the struggle to remain in "the secret place of the most High" must be an individual effort on the part of every person to attain and maintain "the mind of Christ." When the student of Christian Science faces this problem for the first time, he may be dismayed by the seeming magnitude of the task before him. But let him take heart, for in Christian Science he finds that God is divine Principle, and that the so-called errors or superstitions of mortal existence are without actual presence or power. So the student begins hopefully putting into practice the truth about God and His creation. As this steady replacement goes on in human consciousness he begins to realize that his outlook on everything is becoming more spiritualized; that indeed his whole experience of life is being changed. He is no longer prone to accept without question what the senses present as fact, and he further realizes that God, divine Principle, does not make or sustain mortal beliefs of any kind.

During his earthly ministry Jesus proved what abiding in Truth means to mankind. He healed both the sick and the sinning, and gave sight to the blind, because he understood that these things were but false mortal beliefs about man. Where the others saw a blind man the Master, looking with the eyes of spiritual discernment, saw the man of God's creation, spiritual and perfect. Mrs. Eddy states on pages 476 and 477 of her textbook: "Jesus beheld in Science the perfect man, who appeared to him where sinning mortal man appears to mortals. In this perfect man the Saviour saw God's own likeness, and this correct view of man healed the sick." Jesus so consistently abode in Truth that he was always able to discern the true creation in its purity and loveliness. With this spiritual discernment he saw perfection instead of the mortal sense of lack of harmony that claimed place and power.

The aim of every student of Christian Science should be so to spiritualize his thought that he can behold God's creation everywhere and at all times. The mortal sense of things has too long been accepted as real, but now that we have the revelation of the truth as our chart of right thinking and living, we begin to see that mortal beliefs and fears cannot forever shadow our lives.

Abiding steadfastly in Truth, we shall so rise into newness of life that we too may behold the new heaven and the new earth beheld and foreshadowed by the Revelator. This vision of reality is indeed now awaiting acceptance and unfoldment in human consciousness; and as we progress in the truth taught by Christian Science, we realize that nothing real can be lost, and that eventually we shall realize our inheritance of immortality, our divine sonship. John says (I John 3:2), "Beloved, now are we the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but we know that, when he shall appear, we shall be like him; for we shall see him as he is."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish]

From a Dorset Hill-top

IT WAS cool amongst the pine trees. The sweet resinous scent of them clung to the still, frosty air. On the open hillside the wind blew gently, warmed with the autumn sunshine, but between the trees no sunlight had crept as yet. All the frosty sweetness of the morning lingered in that quiet place amongst the pines.

The dark tree-trunks made a perfect frame for the brightness of the world beyond the wood. The colors of the wide valley were accentuated by the shadowed boles of the trees. The blue of the sky, and the rich pattern of grass and bare earth and golden-hooded coverts, had a glorious vividness in the clear sunshine seen between the dark pillars of the pines.

The reds and browns of the cottages in the valley had the mellow tones of autumnal leaves. The fields spread over the hillside in little patterns of varying green. An acre of plow land was like a russet patch on an old green cloak. A trail of smoke thrust a homely welcome through the gold-embroidered trees of a little spinney, beckoning the wanderer to a house hidden behind the wood. And over all the valley the hand of autumn lay softly on copse and covert, meadow and orchard and old brown roof. Farmhouses, sheltering in the lee of hill and spinney, slept in the sun.

And through the valley, straight as an arrow, ran the Roman road. It was covered now with the smooth surface of a modern highway, but it lay in the same track, in the same green valley, as when the legions labored with its formation. When it had run like a broad white ribbon through the good green turf of the Dorset valley, the legions had marched on their way to the great military encampment which lay beyond the curve of the farther hills, and was now nothing but the sleepy little market town of the countryside.

Across that green valley a spear or a helmet would gleam brightly to a watcher sheltering in the pinewoods. It would be like a flicker of light blinking over wood and meadow and sun-drenched trees. A word of command would be carried far on that cool, frost-laden breeze. High overhead the pine trees set up a whispering, as if they still heard that message trapped between their branches.

Förblivande i Sanningen

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Kristen Vetenskap

UNDER släktled efter släktled har från otaliga skaror höjts ett rop efter en mer andlig uppfattning av tillvaron här och nu. Lidande hjärtan hava upprepat Jobs klagan (Job 23:3): "Om jag blott visste, huru jag skulle finna honom". Den otillfredsställda mänskligheten har blivit trött och besviken på skolornas olika läror, vilka giva fagra löften men vid närmare undersökning fullständigt misslyckas i att tillfredsställa mänsklighetens längtan efter andlighet.

På sid. 186 och 187 i Kristen Vetenskaps lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* [Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften] skriver Mary Baker Eddy: "Om det dödliga sinnet visste, hur det skulle kunna bliva bättre, skulle det vara bättre", och i samma stycke: "Det mänskliga sinnet har från begynnelsen varit en avgudadyrkare, som haft andra gudar och trott på mer än det enda Sinnet". Kristen Vetenskap har kommit i världen för att lära människorna, hur de skola lära känna och älska den ende sanne Guden —Ande, Liv och Sanning, och även hur denna kunskap eller Vetenskap kan bevisas och demonstreras genom helande av alla slags disharmoniska förhållanden, som vidlåda den dödliga tillvaron.

Förståelsen av Gud såsom gudomligt Sinne och av människan såsom återspeglande det enda Sinnet giver oss en säker grundval, på vilken vi kunna stå och skörda välsignelsen av andlighet redan nu. Bättre förhållanden av alla slag skola åtfölja detta iklädande av "Kristi sinne". Sjukdomar bliva helade, och oharmoniska förhållanden tillrättalagda. Den "frid, som övergår allt förstånd", tager vårt liv i besittning, och vi förstå i viss mån vad det ständiga förblivandet i Sanningen kommer att betyda för världen, när Kristen Vetenskap blir allmänt förstådd.

Att förbliva i Sanningen betyder icke att slå sig till ro i ett mesmeriskt lugn, som skulle vilja säga: "'Allt står väl till, allt står väl till', och dock står icke allt väl till". Men det betyder, att sträva att förbliva "under den Högstes beskärm" måste för varje människa vara ett individuellt bemödande att vinna och behålla "Kristi sinne". När den som studerar Kristen Vetenskap för första gången står inför detta problem, känner han sig måhända bestört inför det tillsynes oerhört stora i den uppgift, som ligger framför honom. Men må han fatta mod, ty i Kristen Vetenskap finner han, att Gud är gudomlig Princip och att den dödliga tillvarons så kallade villfarelser eller vidskepelser sakna verklig närvaro och makt. Då börjar lärjungen förhoppningsfullt att tillämpa sanningen om Gud och Hans skapelse. I den mån denna ihärdiga omdaning av tanken fortgår i det mänskliga medvetandet, börjar han inse, att hans syn på allting håller på att bli mer förandligad, att hela hans livserfarenhet verkligen undergår en förändring. Han är icke längre benägen att utan vidare godtaga vad sinnena framställa såsom fakta, och dessutom förstår han, att Gud, den gudomliga Principen, varken skapar eller vidmakthåller dödliga föreställningar av något slag.

Under sin verksamhet här på jorden bevisade Jesus, vad ett förblivande i Sanningen betyder för människosläktet. Han helade både de sjuka och de syndande och gav syn åt de blinda, emedan han förstod, att dessa företeelser blott voro felaktiga, dödliga föreställningar om människan. Där andra sågo en blind man, såg Mästaren med den andliga urskillningens ögon den människa Gud skapat, andlig och fullkomlig. Mrs. Eddy säger på sid. 476 och 477 i sin lärobok: "Jesus såg i Vetenskapen den fullkomliga människan, som framstod för honom, där den syndande, dödliga människan framstår för de dödliga. I denna fullkomliga människa såg Frälsaren Guds egen likhet, och denna rätta syn på människan helade de sjuka". Jesus förblev så helt i Sanningen, att han alltid var i stånd att urskilja den sanna skapelsen i dess renhet och älsklighet. Med denna andliga urskillning såg han fullkomlighet i stället för den dödliga förnimmelsen av brist på harmoni, vilken gjorde anspråk på plats och makt.

Målet för varje lärjunge i Kristen Vetenskap bör vara att så förandliga sin tanke, att han kan se Guds skapelse överallt och vid varje tillfälle. Den dödliga uppfattningen av tingen har alltför länge godtagits såsom verklig, men nu då vi hava uppenbarelsen av sanningen såsom vår vägledare för rätt tänkande och leverne, börja vi se, att dödliga föreställningar och farhågor icke för alltid kunna förmörka vårt liv.

När vi ständaktigt förbliva i Sanningen, skola vi så höja oss till nytt liv, att även vi kunna se den nya himmel och den nya jord som Uppenbararen skådade och förebådade. Denna syn på verkligheten väntar förvisso nu på att bliva mottagen och uppenbarad i det mänskliga medvetandet, och i den mån vi gå framåt i den sanning, som läres av Kristen Vetenskap, skola vi klart se, att intet som är verkligt kan gå förlorat och att vi slutligen skola förverkliga vårt odödlighetsarv, vårt gudomliga barnaskap. Johannes säger (I Joh. 3:2): "Mina älskade, vi äro nu Guds barn, och vad vi skola bliva, det är ännu icke uppenbart. Men det veta vi, att när han en gång uppenbaras, skola vi bliva honom lika; ty då skola vi få se honom, sådan han är".

Upplysningar angående litteratur i Kristen Vetenskap, översatt till svenska, kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.

Beyond Earth

THERE is a hearth in every heart
Beneath the quiet stars;
But ah! the log that warms the poor,
And oh! the friendly open door
That welcomes in the world and more
Are neighborly to Mars!

MURIEL E. WOODRUFF

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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Predecessor of Wagner

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

GLUCK'S "Orfeo ed Euridice" was first performed in Vienna in 1762. Exactly 100 years later, Sir Arthur Sullivan, then a youth of twenty, heard the opera in Paris, in the company of Chorley, the most famous English critic of his time, and Charles Dickens, the novelist. We read that the tears streamed "down their faces in unison." It would be interesting to watch the faces of a young contemporary composer, critic, and novelist, listening to this same eighteenth-century classic. If—and only a giddy imagination could picture it—the tears streamed down their faces, in or out of unison, the cause, one fears, would not be exclusively aesthetic. We have learned to take opera without tears, excepting, of course, the furtive tears of boredom.

But one wonders, how many of the younger generation have even seen the scores of "Orfeo," "Alceste," "Iphigenia in Tauris," "Paris and Helen," or "Armida"? As Professor Dent says in his Preface to Mr. Martin Cooper's full-length study—"Gluck" (London: Chatto and Windus. 12s. 6d. New York-Oxford. $3.75)—the composer is "universally recognized as one of the great outstanding figures in the history of music, but modern audiences seem to have but rare opportunities of forming their own judgment as to his merits on practical performances of his operas."

* * *

And with what different ears, compared even with those of Sullivan in 1862, would a modern audience listen! These operas will never be heard again as they were heard by their first audiences, when their airs to us "often ludicrous, nearly always tedious . . . set Europe ablaze from St. Petersburg to Lisbon, exciting not only the nobility and the bourgeoisie but the whole of society down to the groom and lady's maid." Every reader of Mr. Cooper's book, however, will want to hear them. Perhaps, as we are told, once given the singers of the eighteenth century, it is possible that we might overlook the faults of the "da capo" form or forget them in the pleasure of magnificent singing. But the "perhaps" is a pretty big one.

Before looking at Gluck the revolutionary of opera, who, by a hundred years, forestalled the jealous Wagner, let us glance at Gluck the musician. It is first necessary to realize something of the difference in musical outlook between the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. Mr. Cooper points out that the musical idioms of the nineteenth century can be traced to personal causes, to the influence of either Beethoven, Wagner or Brahms. "But the reverse is true of the eighteenth century, when each composer—Gluck, Handel or Cimarosa—merely modified to suit his own individuality a style that was universal."

One of the most interesting features of Mr. Cooper's study is the information supplied about three of Gluck's remarkable Italian contemporaries who fareshadowed and prepared the way for Mozart: Jommelli, Traetta and the young Francesco di Majo, who, had his career not closed at the age of 30, might have been one of the biggest figures in eighteenth-century music. We are given a striking musical quotation from Majo's "Ifigenia" which clearly shows the elements of Mozart's technique. Gluck's style, to the end, remained a modification of that of these three Italians.

* * *

And to the end Gluck remained a clumsy musical craftsman. We all know Handel's famous remark: "He knows no more counterpoint than my cook," but as Professor Tovey asked in his extraordinarily illuminating essay on Gluck, "How much counterpoint did Handel's cook know?" This cook happened to be a singer who took small roles in his master's operas. The criticism, however, was to the point. Had Gluck been a contrapuntist he would have avoided those technical gaucheries from which he was never able to free himself. Few will agree with Mr. Cooper that contrapuntal accomplishment would have been of no use to him. As Professor Tovey comments, a lack of counterpoint is a very serious handicap to the designer of large musical works, even if he never wishes to combine his themes at all: "the contrapuntist guides Handel's harmonies and basses as surely as a draughtsman may guide the scene-painter splashing his colors out of a pail."

But the critic of Gluck's technique has to be careful. That which on paper may seem emptiness, neither sound nor sense, may in the theater possess genuine dramatic or emotional significance. Let us quote the composer's answer to a critic: "When I have succeeded in the theater I have done what I set myself to do; it can matter little to me, and I assure you it affects me very little, to create a pleasant effect in a drawing room or at a concert. If you have often noticed that good concert music has no effect in a theater, it is surely in the nature of things that good theatrical music should frequently be unsuccessful in a concert room."

It is not so generally known that Gluck had a hand in the reform of ballet, on which Mr. Cooper gives us an instructive chapter. Most of the ballet chronologists, by the way, seemed to have missed Angiolini, a fellow-revolutionary, but rival, of the great Noverre. Characteristically enough, Gluck composed for both of them without being dragged into their quarrels. The music he wrote for Angiolini's "Don Juan" is described by Mr. Cooper as astonishing, "comparable only with Mozart, as great as Mozart in its greatest moments and never unworthy of comparison with him."

This is, in spite of certain defects, an interesting book and one may endorse the publisher's blurb which says that it should be enjoyed by the general reader and at the same time prove of value to the scholar and to the serious student of music.

Vienna Honors Wellesz

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

SEVERAL concerts were given in celebration of Egon Wellesz's birthday. The Vienna Radio presented his Cantata, "Mitte des Lebens"; a very impressive choral work written on a large scale. It consists of a cycle of religious poems by Angelus Silesius and other authors which, with great ingenuity and delicacy, are welded together with a rich variety of musical tonal pictures. The a cappella choral parts, sung by the chorus of the Staatsoper, were of extreme beauty. The excellent performance was also under the guidance of Kabasta. The soprano solo was taken by Frau Hellets-gruber.

At a Wellesz festival given by the Verein für neue Musik, Frau Rita Kurzmann played pianoforte pieces, and Frau Cleve, accompanied by Ernst Křenek, sang a few Lieder and the Hymn of Agava from the "Bakchantinnen." These were followed by a cappella choruses conducted by Hans Gál, and the Fourth String Quartet by the Galimir Quartet. The most striking results were achieved by the choruses and by Frau Cleve's beautiful singing of the Hymn with Křenek as her distinguished collaborator. It is apparently in vocal music that the composer is at his best. His most recent work, a song-cycle accompanied by string quartet—excerpts of which were played here last year—is certainly one of the finest things he has written.

* * *

At the Opera Furtwängler, as guest conductor, gave his interpretation of "Tannhäuser." From an orchestral point of view it was a big achievement. The vocal parts, however, owing largely to the unavoidable change of some of the singers, were not up to the same standard. It is also obvious that Furtwängler is always, primarily, the concert conductor. With his broad tempi, not only is the flow of the action impeded but also that of the cantilenas of the singers. The genuine Furtwängler was to be heard in the first Philharmonic concert when he conducted Haydn, Beethoven and Bruckner. Here, untrammeled by the demands of the theater, he was free to explore the contents of the music and give us some wonderful interpretations.

Many famous artists are in the habit of making Vienna the starting point for their annual tours round the world. One of the first this year was Lotte Lehmann, who sang Schubert, Brahms and French songs with her usual consummate style. The Kolisch Quartet followed with an entirely classical program.

* * *

Szigeti gave a particularly successful evening recital. He has rarely played more beautifully and the Bach sonata in A minor for violin alone achieved genuine greatness. His lovely tone, perfection of form and the clarity of his performance of the wonderful fugue were things not to be missed. In two small pieces by Stravinsky, a Scherzo and a Russian dance, he showed the highest degree of virtuosity. Szigeti's accompanist was Nikita de Magaloff, a young pianist with fine feeling for tone and rhythm.

At the first concert given by the Gesellschaft der Musikfreunde, Emanuel Feuermann played a Haydn Cello Concerto with extraordinary élan and sublety. Oswald Kabasta musical director of the Vienna Radio and conductor of the Gesellschaft's concerts, gave a beautiful rendering of Bruckner's Seventh Symphony. The members of the symphony orchestra, the second orchestra in Vienna, have certainly gained in musical qualities under the permanent direction of Kabasta.

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Vegetable Gardens," Oil by Vincent Van Gogh (1888). From the Collection of the Engineer V. W. Van Gogh, Amsterdam

Portrait of Van Gogh's Life

By E. C. Sherburne

New York

OVERWHELMING as a portrait of an artist's life is the loan exhibition of Vincent van Gogh's drawings, water colors and paintings at the Museum of Modern Art, continuing until Jan. 5. Here are some 125 items, a selection of what he accomplished in the decade of his struggle for pictorial expression of his thoughts and feelings. From the first crude essays in crayon, in the days of van Gogh's Belgian beginnings, one is aware of his intense and personal emotional outlook, his sympathy for the hard life of the miners and peasants.

It was that concern that made him long to be an evangelist to these people, but he was too far from a conformist to fit comfortably into the routine of institutional study that was in order. These first drawings take on particular force for those who have read van Gogh's letters to his brother, for many of them discuss his search for a command of composition. It was a happy idea to include numerous excerpts from the letters in the exhibition catalogue, with the choice usually falling on text that has to do with the pictures illustrated.

* * *

He wrote in this period to Theo: "Often I am drawing until late in the night, to keep some souvenirs, and to strengthen the thoughts raised involuntarily by the aspects of things here." Another peasant painter, Millet, was a strong influence in both subject and style. Vincent soon found the beginnings of his own way of putting crayons and colors to paper and canvas. A great help must have been his eventual acquaintance with Seurat, for through what he could learn from this accomplished artist he finally conquered awkwardness of craftsmanship, and made continuing use of the luminous neo-impressionist's ways of handling paint.

Even in Vincent's early crayons there is a curious kinship with Seurat's smooth gradations of tone, though nothing to compare with his exquisite finish. Van Gogh had patience of another sort, a humility that bent him ever toward service to others. He was so obsessed with the thoughts roused by his subjects that he could not but give second place to an elegant expression of the strong feelings that ever pushed his charcoal across the paper or set, almost in a frenzy, his color in high key.

There is something almost ludicrous in the drawing called "Peasant Woman Binding a Sheaf," so grotesque is the attitude of hips pushed high in the air as she bends to her task. Yet one doesn't smile at this picture. The sincerity of the artist is too arresting to permit that. Here is a completeness of statement that leaves the observer room to move about in his own thoughts.

* * *

How fully van Gogh came into his own idiom is proved by his copies of pictures by Rembrandt, Delacroix and Daumier, hung on the third floor of the museum. The translation of style is so thorough that while the subjects remain those of the original artists the paintings are Vincent's in every touch—his enlarged spots and lengthened strokes of the pure color used by Monet, his use of a whirling brush that left great blobs of paint to set up vibrations of light, his building up of forms and faces as a sculptor superimposes dabs of clay, his use of powerful contrasts of tone in large areas.

A van Gogh picture above all looks like a painting, for it attains effects possible only to the medium. So dynamic was the stroke that the painter's hand often turned corners sharply. Sometimes the leaves of the trees are diamond shaped so intense are the angles. Yet he could get soundness of form with many sharply turned diagonals in his earlier paintings; later pictures were often like a concert of waving strokes. Through many phases of his development there is evident a command of calligraphy, as in tree branches, grain bending before the wind, birds in flight. Always the note is dramatic, high pitched, where another painter might have done the same subjects as idyls. The emotion of these pictures, painted more than 45 years ago, comes across the decades so keenly as to make this exhibition an exciting experience.

The exhibition is made possible by loans from many dealers, private collectors and museums, many of the pictures never having been seen before in the United States. The Engineer Vincent W. van Gogh, son of Vincent's loyal brother Theo, sent from Holland 23 works, including "Potato Eaters," 1885, the most important work of the artist's early period. It is marked by the greenish

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Weeping Tree in Grass," Drawing by Vincent Van Gogh (1889). From the Collection of Mrs. Christine Veth, San Francisco

German Acting and British

By Harold Hobson

London

GERMAN players who have recently been seen in London probably give a better impression of what British acting was like in the great days of melodrama in the 1890's, when a glance from Irving could make an entire audience shiver, than do the amiable and cultured performances of modern English actors and actresses in their neat little drawing-room comedies. There is, of course, the difference of accent, for neither Miss Elisabeth Bergner nor Miss Grete Mosheim nor Miss Lucie Mannheim speaks English sufficiently well to deceive a native ear. But more important than this is the fact that these actresses are not afraid to make a hard drive at the emotions, and on occasion do not hesitate to come as near as may be to tearing a passion to tatters in a way that contemporary British players would go to the stake before attempting.

* * *

It would seem that Miss Mosheim and Miss Mannheim, who are both acting in London at present, the former in a new play, "Two Share a Dwelling," which is hardly to be commended, are typical of the style of acting which is now fashionable in Germany. Not only did Mr. Werner Krauss on a visit to London a few months ago also exemplify its apparent contempt for all restraint, but the recent German film, "Joan of Arc, The Maid of Orleans," a Ufa production, has tendencies in the same direction. In the prison scene, Joan, faced by a smug and exasperating priest, denies malevolent incitement in tones that hover on the very edge of hysterics, yet are extraordinarily moving—and quite outside the controlled boundaries of the most admired English acting. Miss Angela Salloker, who plays the title role, evidently decided here either to pierce the heart or to split the ear-drums, and is to be congratulated on having brought off the more laudable and difficult achievement.

* * *

There are several other remarkable things in this film. The shots of Joan's troops, marching through dispersing fogs, are finely imaginative, and all the scenes set in the narrow, twisting, cobbled, beetling streets of fifteenth-century provincial French cities are excellently done. Not much, perhaps is made of the pictorial possibilities of the coronation of Charles the Dauphin, but there is little credit to be gained from holing a 12-inch putt. The scenes of medieval warfare, complete with scaling ladders and boiling pitch, have the sinister and arresting beauty of a Dürer etching, and the meeting of Charles with Joan, in a strange quiet hush in a narrow street, with crowds of hostile citizens suddenly abashed into an awed silence, is very impressive.

Apart from these considerations, perhaps the most striking feature of the picture is the generous reading it gives of Charles's character. Mr. Bernard Shaw, it will be remembered, had a sort of contemptuous affection for Joan's betrayer, but the director of the Ufa film positively admires him, portraying the King as a strong, far-seeing statesman who perceived that Joan, alive, would quickly lose her influence, but martyred, would long be an inspiration.

'Pride and Prejudice'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

JANE AUSTEN'S "Pride and Prejudice," successfully translated into terms of the theater, becomes one of the most enjoyable of the new season's offerings in Broadway playhouses. The delicate ironies that would have escaped a playmaker of heavier touch, Helen Jerome conveys in full flavor, recapturing the traditional elegance and charm of life among the gentility in the provincial England of more than a century ago. Jane's story of Mrs. Bennet's campaign to marry off her daughters well comes to the stage in a succession of smiles and gentle laughter among the spectators. Stage director and playwright have worked together for all possible credibility, aided greatly by the resourceful acting of Osgood Keith-Johnson in the equivocal part of Mr. Darcy. This gentleman, like many another mysterious and romantic male in the fiction of his time, starts out as the villain of the piece and is gradually transformed into its hero. He, indeed, practically constitutes the plot.

* * *

Jane Austen retains all her comic ironies in this play and is made to take on even an added amiability at times. Mr. Bennet has put aside his sarcasms and becomes genially sardonic, possibly because the two daughters that seemed most to irritate him are not in evidence in the comedy's picture of his home life. The three that are retained were the more interesting, anyway: sensible Elizabeth, romantic Jane and flighty Lydia. Further, Mr. Bennet in Percy Waram's performance glows with inner amusement at the foibles of the womenkind that ring him about at his fireside. He does no more than frown at Mrs. Bennet, fussing about the future of a menage that cannot hope for the inheritance that a son would have made possible, and says: "How often must I remind you that I am not responsible for the law of entail?"

In a performance that depends so heavily on good acting, a major burden is carried with ease and merriment by Lucile Watson. Her Mrs. Bennet is a supremely silly woman yet always likable, for Miss Watson is mistress of the art of a delicate caricature that never takes a part out of lifelikeness. One of the heartiest laughs of the evening greets her fatuous explanation for leaving the room when she is not wanted at a conference. "I'll be in the library," she says. Then as a bright afterthought: "I'm reading a book." This is but one of many neatly turned lines in the play, indicating that Helen Jerome knows how to write for acting. Another convulsing line, coming as it does out of the situation: "It is the province of men to instruct women in the law of compromise."

* * *

Under sensitive stage direction that never yields to the temptation to be quaint, thorough-going characterizations are provided by Adrienne Allen as Elizabeth, who comes out surprisingly a little hard in the play; Brenda Forbes as Charlotte, who perceives every mockery of the marriage game she must play; Joan Tompkins as the minx Lydia, and Alma Kruger as the pompous Lady Catherine. To Helen Chandler falls the task of animating the too-good-for-any-use Jane, who goes into a decline in response to the exigencies of a plot that parts her from her suitor through a preposterous misunderstanding. It was as if Jane Austen said "O, anything in the way of a story will do so long as I can show how funny all these dear sillies are."

E. C. S.

The Music Box—Max Gordon presents Pride and Prejudice, dramatized from Jane Austen's novel by Helen Jerome; staged by Robert Sinclair; settings and costumes by Jo Mielziner; evening of Nov. 5, 1935.

Courtesy of the Museum of Modern Art, New York

"Man Digging," Lithograph by Vincent Van Gogh. From the Collection of the Engineer V. W. Van Gogh, Amsterdam

'Julius Caesar' at the Old Vic.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

London

AFTER a successful opening with "Peer Gynt," the Old Vic. Theater Company reverted to Shakespeare, putting on "Julius Caesar" with results which, it seems, prove Ibsen to be at the present time the better drawing dramatist of the two at the Waterloo Road house.

"Julius Caesar" is a difficult play for successful production, with the limited resources of the Old Vic. It calls for a set in which the Senate and Forum scenes can be staged in a way that will please the eye as well as the mind; it calls for at least four highly skilled actors to fill the four principal parts and, lastly, to supply the senators, conspirators and crowd, there are needed a larger number of male supers and students than can be supplied by a dramatic school of which probably half are young girls. Neither in ancient Rome nor in Elizabethan London during the Essex rebellion—which is topically aimed at in "Julius Caesar"—were young women much to the fore!

* * *

For these and other reasons—granting always that there were some good moments—this is not one of Mr. Cass's most successful productions. Mr. Leo Genn's Brutus, though the work of a gifted and pleasing young actor, is neither mature nor authoritative enough, and Mr. William Devlin, whose vocal and other gifts provide unusual promise for him in Shakespeare, missed a golden opportunity by subordinating Cassius's craft to his envious jealousies, and making him, consequently, altogether too fierce and malignant. The chief conspirator's appeal to Brutus, in the first act, must be intellectual and not rhetorical; for the double reason that a man of Brutus's caliber can be moved only by reason and never by mere rhetoric, and that declamatory stage appeals are coming later in the play—from Mark Antony to the mutable mob. Mr. Devlin, I think, would have been better cast as Casca, who was played with much too smooth a sourness by Mr. Keneth Kent.

* * *

Two actors in this production stood out from the others. Mr. Cecil Trouncer, a player who always compels attention, hit off exactly the precise and rather fatuous self-satisfaction of Caesar as he is portrayed in the curious Shakespearean text; and Mr. Ion Swinley, directly he set to work over the body of Caesar, showed us what a really accomplished Shakespeearean actor can do with Mark Antony's monologue and orations. No actor on the English stage is better equipped vocally than is Mr. Swinley to make rich music of Elizabethan blank verse, whether lyrical, as in Oberon, or declamatory, as in Antony. His inflections and tone values are always impeccably true. Of this presentation Mr. Trouncer and Mr. Swinley, above all, were the mainstays and the redeemers-in-chief.

P. A.

The Old Vic—Julius Caesar, by William Shakespeare. Produced by Henry Cass, Oct. 22, 1935.

Bach by Way of Stokowski

By Pitts Sanborn

New York

TWO orchestras and Sergei Rachmaninoff have provided the most ponderable contributions to musical performance of the last few days. The Philadelphia Orchestra in its second Carnegie Hall evening of the season (Nov. 5) divided its attentions between Bach and Wagner, and once more Leopold Stokowski proved his adroitness in contriving a striking program from material none of which was novel and some of which was hardly less familiar than the air we breathe.

Mr. Stokowski's Bach has been for a good many years one of the major satisfactions of our musical life. On this occasion he gave over the first half of the concert to his own transcriptions of the smaller G minor Organ Fugue; the alto air, "Es ist vollbracht" from the "Passion According to St. John"; Luther's hymn, "Ein' feste Burg ist unser Gott"; the hymn "Komm' süsser Tod," and the C minor Organ Passacaglia.

It is an ungrateful task to select from these works anything for special praise. Still, the splendid version of the fugue made a particularly strong impression, and the transcription of "Es ist vollbracht," one of the noblest pages in all Bach, was of a surprising beauty. Of course the magnificent sonorities of the Passacaglia stirred the great audience to thunderous applause.

* * *

The second half of the program—all-Wagner—offered first the prelude to "Die Meistersinger" and then the prelude to "Lohengrin." This arrangement emphasized, of course, the contrapuntal relation of those compositions to the Bach that had preceded them. Afterward the program veered to "Tristan und Isolde" as represented in the version of the love music made by Mr. Stokowski for concert use. Throughout the excerpts from Wagner Mr. Stokowski was the master-colorist, seeking always tonal subtlety or splendor.

The second orchestra in question was the Philharmonic-Symphony of New York, which on the evening of Nov. 7 performed a program taken from Weber, Sibelius, Stravinsky and Schumann. Again the conductor was Otto Klemperer.

As a compiler of programs Mr. Klemperer continues to be before all else baffling. His offering on this occasion was merely a list, a stringing of one work after another without a vestige, apparently, of rhyme or reason. So the only way to treat of it would seemingly be as a fortuitous assemblage of units.

Weber's "Euryanthe" Overture, which began proceedings, would have been admirable except for the touch of exaggeration that mars so much of Mr. Klemperer's work. The brilliant, chivalric pages were pushed close at times to the border of bluster and vulgarity, and, per contra, the famous Emma episode was perceptibly softened in its outlines and even sentimentalized, to the detriment of mystery and sinister suggestion.

* * *

In that hauntingly beautiful orchestral legend, Sibelius's "Swan of Tuonela," little of the poetry came to the surface of the dark stream, though the solo for English horn was played in masterly fashion by Mr. Nazzi. Stravinsky's "Pulcinella" Suite, however, had neatness and point.

This writer is not one of those who object to Stravinsky's handling of the material he took from Pergolesi in order to construct a ballet score for Serge Diaghileff's company. For him the unnamed author of the statement that in "Pulcinella" Stravinsky has painted (in his own way, naturally) a portrait of Pergolesi and his times has summed up the matter shrewdly and well. The Philharmonic-Symphony audience, by the way, picked out the suite for the heartiest applause of the evening.

* * *

Schumann's "Rhenish" Symphony completed the program, and here Mr. Klemperer was at his best. His affection for the work was evident, whether in the joyous fullness of the folk parts or in the liturgical pomp of the "Cathedral Scene." Altogether, his conducting of this symphony must be regarded as one of his most successful achievements of the present autumn.

From among a variety of lesser piano recitals, Sergei Rachmaninoff's Carnegie Hall matinée of Nov. 2 towers like Mount Everest. The exalted artistic dignity, the unsurpassed feeling for design, the acute yet serene intelligence, the tremendous technique and the accumulated authority of the pianist combined to render this event unforgettable.

Beethoven's Thirty-two Variations in C minor and Chopin's B minor Sonata inevitably made large demands on Mr. Rachmaninoff's art, and yet it was in a generous selection of Hungarian pieces that the delicacies and finesses of which this master of the grand style is also capable won the liveliest favor of the enormous audience.

Whistler Collection For Glasgow University

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW—Miss Rosalind Birnie Philip, sister-in-law and executrix of James McNeill Whistler, has presented to Glasgow University a magnificent collection of the artist's etchings, lithographs, pastels and water colors, containing many prints all but unknown to the keenest collector. The majority of the etchings date from Whistler's Venetian and later periods, so that this collection is, in a sense, complementary to that in the British Museum, which fully represents the artist's etched work down to the Venetian set of the 'eighties. Beyond that, however, students of Whistler will have to come to Glasgow to see the full range of the later works.

Miss Birnie Philip's gift includes also about 290 cancelled copper plates and lithographic stones. Among the personal memorials of the artist are Whistler's last palette and case of etching and engraving tools and a collection of blue and white Chinese porcelain of the Kang-hsi period.

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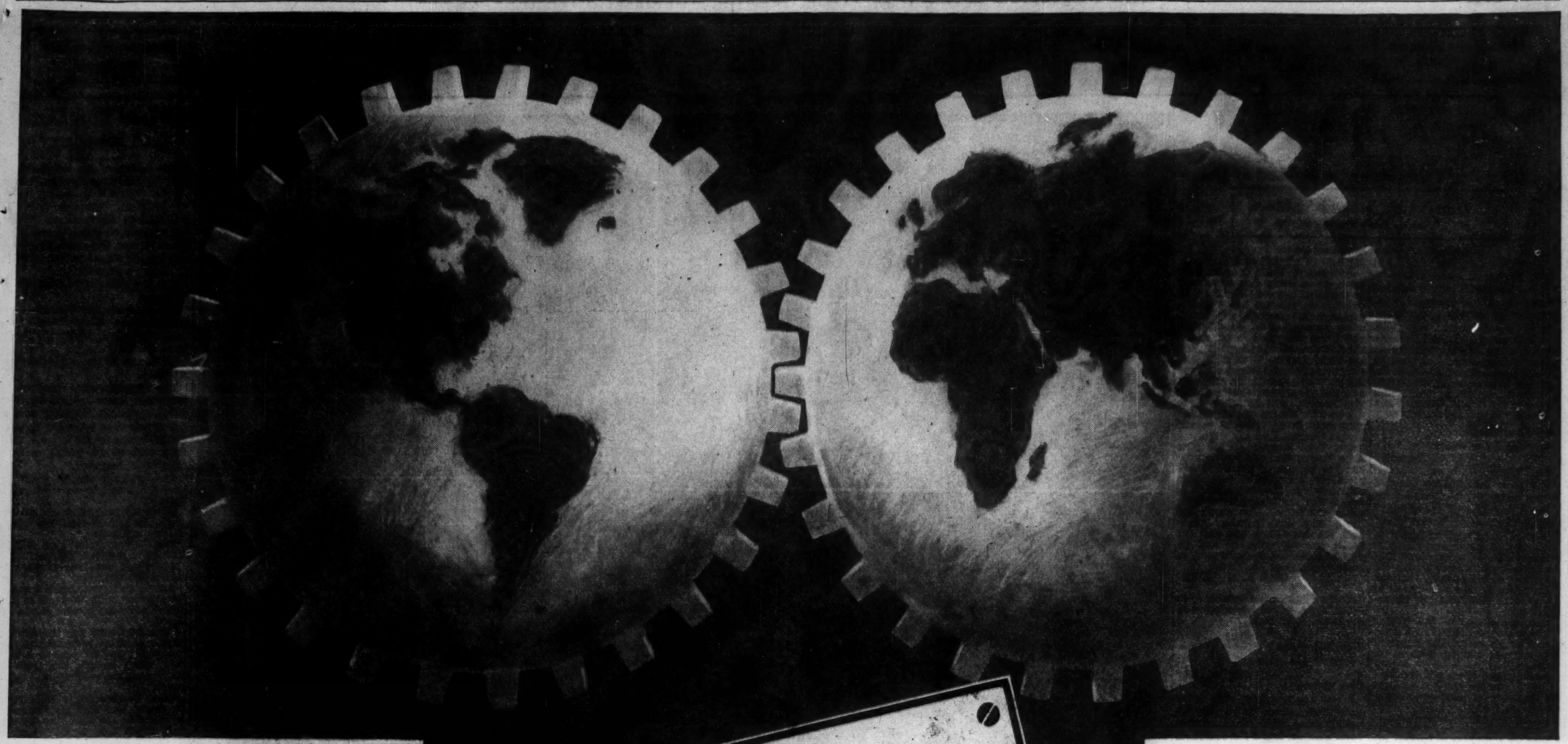

"...To others they appeared as a single vivid illustration of the world's interdependence."

How The Monitor Covered The News Last Week

Last week there was monetary distress in China, butter shortage in Berlin, discontent in Japan, hope for readjustment of tariff walls in Canada, preparations for sanctions and suffering in Italy, and pliant submission to the invader's force in Ethiopia. To some, these manifestations seemed unrelated proofs of the failure of mankind's economy. To others they appeared as a single vivid illustration of the world's interdependence, and signified further dispelling of the myth of isolation. In following the illusive thread of the story over four continents, the Monitor's worldwide news department (comprising 800 correspondents in every strategic news center) was given wide play. Reporters deftly delved into mazes of fact and rumor to lift into focus the incident, the event, the statement that would correct, clarify, delineate. . . . By cable, wireless, telegraph and telephone their dispatches flowed in to create the printed page.

●

On Monday the Monitor reported that China had left the silver standard—followed for 5000 years—and that Finance Minister Kung blamed it on the United States.

Sixteen months ago the United States started buying silver to raise the price of the white metal that its own currency might be more securely backed. These purchases had the effect of raising the value of China's silver coins. Silver began to flow out of the Land of the Dragon for sale at American prices. Embargoes raised by the Nanking Government were circumvented by smugglers. On Monday the Chinese Government was forced to follow, with silver, the same procedure the United States had taken with gold during the bank holiday. China left the silver standard, called in hoarded metal, announced it would issue paper money in its stead.

"By an ironical circumstance," pointed out the Monitor's financial editor, "China has copied the American currency policy in protecting its own currency against the effects of American silver purchases."

Thus was evidenced the effect—even in the remote Orient—of an economic policy adopted in the United States.

●

Monday afternoon the Monitor's Geneva office cabled that the League of Nation's subcommittee on sanctions approved in principle a plan to add oil, coal, iron and steel to the list of products banned for export to Italy.

"Will Washington permit these staples to flow from American sources to Italy?" asked The March of the Nations column. The recommendation of The Christian Science Monitor (made the previous week) for special congressional embargoes on all commodities and credits becomes "of paramount importance—America's 'splendid isolation' is seen clearly as an empty fiction of the past."

*Why Read The Monitor? - - - 4**

Tuesday morning the Monitor contacted senators and representatives who had led the fight for the neutrality bill in Congress. What did they think of the Monitor's plea for enlarging the embargo list?

Replied, among others, Senator Homer T. Bone of Washington: "Unrestricted trade with belligerent nations means that we must intend to enforce the so-called 'freedom of the seas' . . . It was this course that led us . . . into the World War. . . . In the early stages of that horrible war, and before we entered it as a belligerent, we stifled any qualms of conscience that might have been stimulated by the thought that war profits dripped with the blood of the slain, by contemplation of the size of these profits. . . . But they were not profits. They were losses, all summed up in a frightful national debt which we have been paying ever since."

Answered Representative F. J. Sisson of New York: "What has already been done is merely a palliative and not a cure of the disease of war."

It was obvious that the United States was not isolated in the minds of the League subcommittee on sanctions, nor in the thought of many congressional authorities.

●

Tuesday the Monitor's Washington Bureau reported that a "taciturn group of Ottawa trade officials . . . spent all day yesterday and today in negotiations. . . ."

The Monitor's correspondent in Ottawa explained that once Canada and the United States had been each other's best customer, but the American Smoot-Hawley tariff and the Canadian retaliatory measure, the Ottawa Pact of 1929, had—with business exigencies—caused Canadian imports from the United States to dwindle from $948,000,000 six years ago to $302,417,000 last year. In the same period Canadian sales to the United States dropped from $503,000,000 to $231,689,000.

Last month Canada elected a new Prime Minister, Mackenzie King. One of his principal promises was readjustment of Canadian tariffs with the United States.

Neighbor nations had learned that isolation was unprofitable, that they thrived best when boundary lines were forgotten. On Tuesday Mackenzie King left Canada to join his negotiators in Washington.

●

Tuesday also saw local elections in the United States act as the curtain raiser for the major campaign of 1936. Results reported on Wednesday were inconclusive. For the Democrats, Chairman Farley saw the New Deal sustained; likewise Republican Chairman Fletcher foresaw victory for his party next year.

●

On Tuesday the Monitor's Geneva correspondent wirelessed that Germany had informed League members that decrees shortly will be issued limiting transshipment of goods to Italy. It appeared to some League leaders that it only remains for Japan, Brazil and the United States to close the gaps of boycotts the League has scheduled to impose November 18.

●

From Berlin the Monitor's news office cabled the picture of German armament endeavor. To get butter, housewives stand in line for a limited amount which costs 75 cents a pound. The Government refuses to import more to augment domestic supplies because, it says, such purchases require foreign exchange and Germany's limited exchange must be used to buy raw materials for her war machine . . . citizens tighten belts to build cannons, fabricate tanks, launch submarines.

●

On Friday the Monitor's news bureau in Rome used the Monitor's press wireless to portray Italy's consternation over the League's threat to halt oil shipments. "Oil products," declared the dispatch, "are among Italy's most vital imports. . . . Apart from the United States, League sanctionist states control practically all the world's oil. Therefore the United States holds the key to successful application of this particular sanction."

In the same article, the Rome correspondent reported great increases in recent oil imports from the United States. Neither the Department of Commerce nor the State Department could confirm this report, but the Monitor's Washington Bureau noted that official Italian figures revealed that America was supplying 75 per cent of Italy's lubricating oil. There were unconfirmed rumors of a 600 per cent increase in oil shipments to Italy from American ports on the Gulf of Mexico.

Commented the Monitor's editorial page: "There are two reasons for strengthening American neutrality by extending the embargo to include contraband. One is to lessen the danger of American entanglement. The other is to aid the peace efforts of the fifty nations represented in the League of Nations sanctions."

●

On Saturday the Monitor's World's Day column reported the Japanese war department "displeased" with China's new currency system. In an unauthorized statement a Japanese general offers protection to Chinese citizens who refuse to give up hoarded silver.

Japan criticized reputed British loans of $50,000,000 to stabilize China's new money. Thus the looms of international finance were further seen as being closely interwoven.

●

Saturday morning the Monitor's White House reporter teletyped that President Roosevelt was showing Prime Minister Mackenzie King through the east wing. Beside the swimming pool the two men paused, smiled. It appeared that efforts toward tariff readjustments were to be successful.

●

This stimulated the Monitor's leading editorial on Saturday to point out: "One reason we have war is that the nations have been carrying on economic strife. . . . In the application of sanctions to Italy the League of Nations is merely using in the cause of peace the same type of weapon all the nations have been wielding with increased brutality since the World War. . . . This temporary application of economic force by Geneva is justified on the basis of police action. But it might never have been necessary had not all the nations been engaged in trade wars whose weapons are embargoes, quotas tariffs, depreciated currencies, export subsidies and other supposedly civilized but dangerous instruments.

". . . Italy, Germany and Japan feel deprived and mistreated. Raw materials are notably scarce in those countries."

Then, the Monitor again suggested a better way:

"Nations which possess the sources of raw materials—Great Britain and the United States are the greatest of the 'haves'—should take active steps, not to surrender supplies under threat of war, but to open up fair opportunities for the 'have-nots' to obtain them in trade.

"Here is the place to begin fireproofing. And all who want to prevent as well as fight the fires of war will lend a hand in all such efforts."

●

Thus the Monitor closed another week, recording, illuminating the interrelated activities of nations and of men.

*Fourth in a series of advertisements describing the Monitor's exclusive services to its readers.

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Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WITH Armistice Day just passed, it seems fitting to open with a subject that has proved of vital interest and concern to many of you—international friendship and doing away with war; and, as some of you have indicated a desire to have as guest an "older" young person each time, or at least frequently, this seems the very day to have as our first guest, a man from Surrey, Eng., who served in the World War and has this to say of war and its futility:

Our First Guest
In a Stand for Peace

England

Dear Editor:

For some considerable period I have enjoyed the stimulating thought expressed by young people contributing to your "Round Table" and feel I must take my part. I do not feel that I represent youth as understood in its literal sense, having come on this earth during the latter end of last century. However, I am of an opinion that one is as young as he feels, whatever his so-called age.

Correspondence to the Round Table has convinced me that many young people realize the horror of war and are making a stand for peace.

Several years of my boyhood were spent in training for the sea and during 1913 I left a sea-going training ship for the Royal Navy. Thought wandering back to those years reminds me that I intensely longed for something to happen, although that something I could not define. Life experience seemed rather dull and monotonous and one hoped that strained relations between a foreign country and ourselves would lead to an explosion, so that one might gain the opportunity of performing some gallant deed. My preliminary training came to an end and I entered the Royal Navy Barracks, but no sooner had I done so than war broke, and with 40 other boys I was rushed off to the Medway to coal those ill-fated ships the Cressy, Aboukir and Hague. Within a few months the conflagration seemed worse than ever and I began to realize the futility of war. True prayer I did not then understand, but I know that I desired time and again that I should never be required to be individually responsible for killing a man. Bloodshed to me was not the Christian way of settling disputes.

Soon after the armistice my ship traveled to Germany with a commission on board, for investigating several matters relating to the peace settlement, so in this respect I was able to see our supposed "enemy" at close quarters. Well, after visiting Cuxhaven, Bremerhaven, Hamburg, Kiel, Stettin, Lubeck, Flensburg and Danzig, we had a good opportunity of coming to conclusions and I formed a good idea that the common folk we met represented the real German nation and that they needed friendship and loathed war. It was the same experience further up the Baltic, to Riga in Latvia, Revel in Estonia, Biorko near Petrograd (Leningrad) and back to Helsingfors, the capital of Finland. One gathered an overwhelming sense of the tragic economic ruin brought to these territories through the scourge of slaughter.

The other great tragedy of warfare is youth's return to civilian life followed by seeming disillusion and the seeming lack of opportunities for educational training and progressive employment. So many of us, full of ideas of business advancement in our young manhood days, have had to be content with the first job that came along, square pegs in round holes, through seeming lack of specialized training.

Following a World War national debts are so heavy that taxes must be increased to meet obligations. In consequence business heads find it necessary to retrench, the result, much unemployment. As a youngster I was compelled to tramp the streets for months in search of work but without avail. Now, after several years of regular employment one has to content oneself that one holds a regular job but with the knowledge that however well he serves there will be little chance of business advancement or of financial reward beyond the small weekly wage.

One looks forward to the time when nations will know war no more and the peoples of the world will prove the blessings of peace and prosperity. In the meantime it is for us who are willing, to demonstrate intelligence, to search for truth, and to serve humanity loyally with the hope that one day our worth may be recognized and we may be permitted to go forward to greater spheres of usefulness.

(Mr.) A. W. W. P.

* * *

Next we introduce a member from South India, whom we welcome to our Table.—Chairman.

* * *

Who Were the
Victors? He Asks

South India

Dear Editor:

I was in receipt of your letter some time ago and noted your remarks about the Youth Round Table meeting. It is a fine and novel way of letting the youth to think for themselves and teaching them to shoulder their own responsibilities and I heartily congratulate you on your scheme.

In view of present happenings, I wish to launch a discussion before the Round Tablers, "Is war a progress to civilization?" I emphatically say NO. War was never a factor in the progress of civilization. Past history will tell us that war is a menace to civilization. I wonder whether you, Round Table sages, can give me a solitary instance from past or present history when war helped civilization to progress. As a matter of incontrovertible truth and a historical fact, war was the chief cause for the decline and disappearance of the ancient and glorious civilizations. Take for instances, the ancient Hindu, the Greek, the Roman, the Babylonian or the Assyrian civilizations—what was the cause for the disappearance of those ancient civilizations? War was the one potent cause. There is no hesitation in saying that war was the evil for those glorious past civilizations.

The Hindu civilization of 2000-3000 B. C. is a marvel to present-day historians. When Alexander of Macedon visited India on a career of conquest, he marveled at the high degree of civilization which was attained by the ancient Hindus. The Hindus of those primitive times were well versed in art, literature and certain of the sciences. The beautiful mural and fresco painting at Ajanta and Ellora Caves and the ruins of the famous city of Vijiyanagar, the ancient citadel of Hindu kings, will unmistakably prove that a high degree of civilization was reached by the Hindus. Where has that glorious Hindu civilization disappeared? Owing to too many foreign incursions into the country by fierce northern tribes, the civilization was dethroned.

Turning to the modern civilization of which we boast so much, it, no doubt, has advanced much but it is full of flaws. The threats of war are a proof of the flaw in our modern civilization. We call the ancient civilization as barbarous and vile. How is our civilization any better than the old? Still nations are thinking of wars—wholesale destructions of men and civilization. Who were the victors of the World War? What is the result? Maimed soldiers limping in the streets for employment or in hospitals or asylums; and several nations still groaning under the yoke of war debts—these are the results of the World War.

Now, you will be wondering what sort of a man this is that has launched on a big discussion. To gratify the curiosity of you, I may tell you, I am a humble man of Hindu birth and religion, 23 years old, a graduate of the University of Madras, much interested in the affairs of the world, a keen philatelist and an enthusiast of physical culture. I will be glad to exchange Indian, Native States and Persian stamps for commemorative, pictorial and air-mail stamps of all countries either mint or used. I always exchange stamps in lots, as I trade with collectors all over the world. Also, I collect physical-culture, sporting and boxing magazines. If some of you desire to exchange hobbies with me, just write to me.

(Mr.) K. S. R.

* * *

We now reopen the subject of including lettters from those who are beyond the chronological age of our Round Table. You remember I asked you for suggestions on including word from those who are over 30. These "older young people" write more easily than some of you who are in your late teens and early twenties and I did not want to let them swamp the Round Table and scare you into silence. We started the Round Table in order to give you a place of your own (you had been tagging along at the end of the Young Folks' Mail Bag but were neither fish nor fowl). We have some fine letters from these readers who are just enough older than most of you to make you fine older brothers and sisters. I am inclined to think the "guest" idea is a good one. Aren't you glad for our first guest today? Here are three letters, however, discussing various aspects of Round Table policy—one from a guest, too. So perhaps we might say, this is now a "business meeting."—Chairman.

* * *

Young Man
With a Hobby

Ohio

Dear Round Tablers:

I suggest that we let the "Over Thirties" join if there aren't enough letters from the "Over Twenties." But the best solution I can give is: "Over Twenties," let's get started and give our chairman an answer by proving that we can keep the letters pouring in—real interesting ones.

As for hobbies, I like picture-snapping (photography). I think it is a very interesting pastime and quite educational. I have some very good ones which I have taken in the last few years. My equipment consists of the following at the present: Eastman kodak 616 with f6.3 lens, super-sensitive panchromatic films, portrait disk, optipod, and a couple of photoflood lights. Any Round Tabler wanting to discuss the subject further, here's their invitation.

I also wish to say that I am an accountant. I like the work ever so much. It is a good field to enter for those who like figures and mathematics and just law. I have finished a good bit of Walton Accounting at a business college in Columbus. Of course, that isn't all I had in the line of accounting, the rest of which are cost, and income tax, banking and other relative subjects. I am also inviting those "Round Tablers" who are wrapped up in such a profession, or wish to be, to get in touch with me.

I think I should leave some one else some room and attend again in the future. In case anyone would be interested I like to exchange postcards and postage stamps.

(Mr.) E. F. G.,

* * *

Welcome
On Both Counts

Maryland

Dear Friends of the Round Table:

I have been enjoying the Round Table for quite awhile, but have hesitated writing for two reasons. First, I didn't know if I came within the age requirement for the Youth Round Table—I am over 25. Second, I am married, and wondered if this would keep me from becoming one of you. Now, however, I feel I must write, and our chairman may decide whether or not my letter is to be published.

My decision to write came after reading the chairman's letter in the Monitor of Oct. 22, wherein she asks our views on publishing letters from those in the Over Thirty age group. I am heartily in favor of it. About four years ago I answered a letter in the Mail Bag, and since then I've enjoyed so many happy hours with my pen-friends. I have found joy and inspiration, and a hobby that fills many hours that would otherwise be lonely. My husband is a sea-captain, and is away a great deal, so my letters have come to mean an interesting companionship, via the mail route, with people in many different parts of the world. I find little time to be lonely, with the world at my door.

One of my very dearest correspondents is a woman with a daughter my own age. We have found much in common, and her letters are eagerly awaited, and contain much that is helpful. The younger ones may learn many things from those more experienced; and perhaps, we have something to give the older ones too. After all, are we not trying to get away from this thought of age limitation, and could we not begin by allowing all those who are interested, no matter what their age might be, to join the discussions in the Youth Round Table? Youth is not a question of years, it is a state of mind.

I am interested in peace, and in seeing the barriers of time, distance and nationality go down before a more enlightened understanding of the thoughts and problems of those in other countries. The Christian Science Monitor is indeed leading the way; and it is good to know that the Youth Round Table is having a part in this great work. I would be happy to have letters from anyone in any and all parts of the world.

(Mrs.) K. H.

* * *

'A Desirable
Group,' Says She

Maryland

Dear Chairman:

Heretofore I have been content to remain a "silent" member of The Youth Round Table but, now that I find my rights to become an active member are being challenged, I hasten to enter my protest.

I did not realize that "Over 20" meant "30's and over" excluded. Of course, folk over 30 could hardly be called "youths" but, as one "over 30" I would like to say for myself, and others in my class, that I hope you will find it possible to consider us. A way out of this predicament would be to call the column "The Round Table" and allow anybody—as long as he was over 20—to participate.

Inasmuch as the space is so limited and you have letters enough from the "under 30's" to fill it, your suggestion to include one letter from an "over 30" guest each week seems to me to be a very fair one, and the thought has occurred to me that, in addition to this, you might allow a small space at the end of the column to list the names, ages, hobbies, etc., of the older members (as is done for the kiddies in the Mail Bag) and thereby give us an opportunity to become acquainted too.

At any rate, please give us some consideration because we are really a very desirable group and deserve this privilege. Being unmarried excludes us from the Parent Column so, you see, our "fate is in your hands."

I do not have any particular hobby. I am employed and am kept pretty busy with my position and church work and my endeavors to make a home for a younger sister. She is corresponding with three friends gained through the Mail Bag and I hope my letter will earn its place in The Youth Round Table and some correspondents, too.

(Miss) L. W.

* * *

Being unmarried does not exclude anyone from the Parent Column, Miss W., but of course that column is primarily an exchange of experiences and ideas in guiding children and young folks—even younger sisters! Lately we have added a "Faculty Mailbox" so that teachers might exchange experiences and get acquainted.

I think we can arrange to include at least one "guest" in each Round Table meeting and may find ways of doing more. How about it, members?

Until next Tuesday, then—cheerio.

Chairman.

Character Estimates
Instead of Marks

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

San Antonio, Texas

Estimates of pupils in character traits instead of study-subject grades has proved a satisfactory method of marking after an extensive experimental period at Thomas Nelson Page junior school here. In place of former subject grades—such as A, B, etc., or 100, 90, etc.—report cards show teachers' estimates of the pupils in dependability, judgment, initiative, work attitude, social attitude and self control.

A plus rating beside a given trait indicates that the pupil is progressing satisfactorily in that trait. A minus rating indicates less of that trait than formerly. Neither rating, however, is a comparison of one child's marks with those of any other child. The method seeks to get away from the idea of competition. In fact, allowance is made for an individual's inherent weakness or strength, according to Principal C. C. Ball, who initiated the system.

The plan, Mr. Ball said, is based on the belief that teachers' marks as ordinarily given indicate one of the least important phases of child development—that they tend to stress those phases of learning bound up in memorizing. "We believe that we stress education where it belongs," observed the principal, "because character is the most important thing in the world. No test of factual knowledge will significantly measure comprehension. And it is difficult to believe that a boy or girl satisfactory in the six traits could fail to do his best in his studies."

Mr. Ball's system does not ignore the pupil's subject progress. Each pupil's subjects are listed on a permanent record card and he is graded "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" at the end of the year. "Unsatisfactory" does not necessarily mean failure. Individual conferences determine whether or not an "unsatisfactory" pupil shall be promoted. Many of them are.

Courtesy of Union League, Chicago

Some of the Recently Dedicated Murals in One of the Rooms of the Union League Building, Chicago, Depicting Constructive Activities Carried On With Boys of Underpriviliged Districts Through Clubs Sponsored by Members of the Union League. The Artist Is Miklos Gaspar

Union League Boys' Club

Murals That Tell Its Activities to Men Who Sponsor It

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

MURALS that tell the story of boys found in the city streets and blighted districts, and developed through club activities into worth-while men, were formally dedicated here recently at the Union League Club.

The paintings are actual scenes in and about the boys' clubs that are sponsored by the members of the Union League here. They represent real boys in real situations all the way from the "raw material" with which the club begins its character building to "the finished product" where, as young men, they sit in discussion groups in an orderly way talking over vital life questions and current topics.

The room with its murals is now known as the "Boys' Club Room" but it is not for boys. In this dining room congregate successful businessmen, members of the Union League Club, who drop into this conservative looking downtown club building for a luncheon meeting sandwiched between their busy hours in bank, directors' office, or superintendent's corner of some modern industry. Now these businessmen may look up between their courses of steak and ice cream to see smiling youngsters getting a new interest in living through the activities made possible by the Union League Boys' Clubs.

Two Clubs
Many Activities

In the two clubs about 4500 boys are members. Here they have all kinds of little groups called clubs. Boys have classes in radio construction, music, art, and dramatics. They swim, play basketball, billiards, checkers, soft ball, table tennis. They tinker around in the wood shops, printing shops, and other craft workrooms.

But all of this is not intended as a school nor does it pretend to make any technicians out of the boys. It only discovers their talents and inclinations and inspires them to seek a fulfillment of this training in technical schools. It is only a means to an end, according to Mr. E. T. Wilkes, managing director of the Union League Boys' Clubs, who believes that the important mission of the boys' clubs is to build up qualities of character.

"The fact that we have almost 5000 members and a half-million attendance a year at the boys clubs," he said, "is not nearly so important as the fact that the staff is trying to create new ideals, new concepts, new ambitions in the matter of living in our society. We are endeavoring to teach the boy his place and value in society and the common responsibility that must be borne by all.

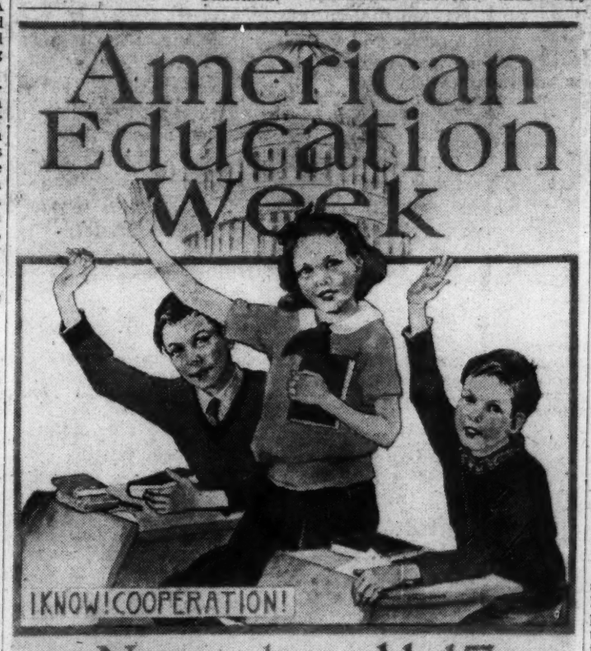
Emphasis
On Character

"The serious difficulty today, among boys, is a lack of balance between current knowledge, and the moral and spiritual significance of that knowledge. Attendance at high schools and colleges, the radio with its information enlarging each individual sphere of action, have all contributed to a vast store of knowledge pertaining to mechanical techniques, business methods, social and political activity, and all the rest.

"But boys have not been taught, along with this enlarged current knowledge, a deeper and greater appreciation of honesty, truthfulness, unselfishness, or any other of those innate and intangible qualities of character. The place of the boys' club is a moral and spiritual place, by which we can establish in every boy an appreciation of the opportunity that our society offers and our government protects."

The actual good that a boys' club does is difficult to calculate in figures or to tell in words, Mr. Wilkes believes. But he pointed to the fact that more than half the staff are young men who have grown up in the club and who are now turning around to help those boys between the age of 7 and 18, to whom the club pays most attention. Thirty of these older boys' club boys went to camp as leaders last summer, he said. They filled the places of college men in excellent fashion.

Once a year the specially deserving boys from the two clubs are guests at a luncheon of members of the Union League Club. Each boy is given the name and business address of the man who is his host. He calls for the man, and sits down for 15 minutes or so with him in his office to get acquainted. It is probably the first time that the boy has ever sat in so fine an office or talked to a man like this. Soon the two are off for their "fun," and it is hard to tell which one has the more of it.



Courtesy of the National Education Association

Ten Questions for College Men

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT are your own purposes, goals and aims in going to college? It may help you to analyze them by giving yourself honest replies to these questions:

1. What contribution will this course (subject) make to my understanding of myself?
2. How will this course help me to understand the world, its people, institutions, life, etc.?
3. What will this course contribute to my efficiency or happiness in living?
4. How will this course help me in my preparation for my life work?
5. Am I failing to concentrate sufficiently during my planned course of four years so that I will on graduation lack the necessary preparation for my chosen life work?
6. Am I planning a course that calls for too narrow concentration?
7. Have I the ability required for the successful completion of the course I have chosen?
8. Can I make adequate choices of college courses without having chosen my life career?
9. Has my tentative choice of a life career been based on a careful analysis of my own abilities and aptitudes and on the demands of the various careers?
10. What books, pamphlets and articles will help me in planning my college course and my life career?

When You Lead A Meeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE following jottings, which are scattered through a handbook on "Program Making," published by the Michigan Education Association should prove helpful to anyone who, formally or informally, is placed in the position of leading a meeting:

The first virtue of an introduction is brevity.

The worst sin committed by a presiding officer is to outline the speaker's address before the latter has a chance.

Avoid the devitalized committee report.

The person who presents a speaker is under no obligation to give a life history; his duty is more nearly expressed by saying that he should arouse in the hearers curiosity with regard to the message about to be delivered.

The program should begin on time and should be carried through promptly.

If the audience is not on its toes when the speaker rises, the introduction is a failure.

The best program ever devised loses value if allowed to drag out.

Light and not heat is what is needed in discussion.

A good chairman always arranges for someone in the audience to give notice when the speaker cannot be heard.

"The intelligent way to handle a conflict is to try to understand the antagonist and to achieve a new view which includes the truth of both positions."—Harry A. Overstreet.

Many people consider planning so important that they say, "Given a certain time for a job, use the first half of the time planning what to do during the second half."

In group thinking, the whole is something more than the sum of its parts.

"Each for all; all for each."

"The aim of all discussion is to clarify the problem, to bring to bear all pertinent considerations, and to achieve a conclusion that expresses all the truth possible."—Overstreet.

A good program admits the audience to an active process of thinking.

There is an old saying about our right to talk only of those we love. An introduction need not grow out of affection, but the soil from which it springs must be rather intimate knowledge of the speaker's main trends of thought.

"A good speaker, worthy of a place on a program, doesn't need praise, or promises, or eulogies. A bad one can't live up to such an introduction; a good one will demonstrate." E. G. Doudna, Wisconsin State Teachers Association.

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SEE Also Saturday
Progress in Education
Page for
Advertising of Schools

New Douglas Land Transport Viewed as Pullman of the Air

Details of the new Douglas land transport, a "pullman of the air" were released yesterday by American Airlines just as the original Douglases created for T. W. A. have passed their 10,000,000-mile flying mark.

These transports will introduce a new note of luxury and passenger comfort to the air-traveling public in the United States. According to C. R. Smith, president, the new planes will carry 24 passengers in the daytime or 16 as air sleepers at night. Their top speed is rated at 215 miles an hour. The first of the new fleet is expected to be flight tested at Santa Monica, Calif., within the next two weeks.

Luxuriously Roomy

The cabins of the new Douglas will be luxuriously roomy. They will be 7 feet 8 inches wide and 6 feet 6 inches high. The cabin will be divided into eight sections, four on each side of a broad aisle. Each section will include two seats, each 35 inches wide, facing each other. At night the backs and bases of these seats will fold together to form a thick, soft foundation for the mattress for the lower berth. The upper berth and mattress will be dropped into position from the ceiling of the section.

Each berth will measure six feet five inches in length—several inches longer than the standard rail sleeper berth—and will enable even the taller-than-average man to stretch out in complete comfort. Lower berths will measure 35 inches in width and the uppers 29 inches.

Five Inches Above Floor

Bottoms of the lower berths will be five inches above the floor, leaving a convenient space for the storage of small hand luggage. The thick soft springs and mattress will add another nine inches to the height, holding the sleeping passenger 14 inches above the floor of the cabin. The upper berth will be 46½ inches above the floor and steps will be provided to enable passengers to enter this berth with ease.

Cabin windows will serve the lower berth. A smaller window, at the head, will serve passengers in the upper. Both berths will be complete with reading lights, clothes nets, electric call buttons to summon the stewardess, and baggage racks.

For the first time, too, separate dressing rooms will be provided for men and women passengers. These will be located at the rear of the cabin and will be complete with running water, mirrors, and linens. Toilet facilities will be separately located at the rear of each dressing room.

Complete Commissary

The most complete commissary ever designed for a transport plane will be located at the front of the cabin, directly behind the pilot's cockpit. Provisions will be included for keeping food hot or cold indefinitely without need of thermos equipment now used, and the spaciousness of this department will enable the serving of much more elaborate meals than is now possible.

Space for baggage and mail will be provided at the extreme rear section of the fuselage and at the forward end of the cabin, directly opposite the commissary.

In exterior appearance the new plane will resemble a much larger version of the present Douglas in that it will be all metal, low-wing monoplane, powered with two engines mounted in nacelles set in the wing on either side of the fuselage. From the front, however, the width of the fuselage in comparison to its height will be much more pronounced and other specifications will be considerably more generous. The gross weight of the new Douglas, 24,000 pounds, will be 2½ tons more than the Douglas DC-2 type now operated by American Airlines on many of its major routes, by T.W.A., Eastern, Pan American, and Royal Dutch air lines. It will be the largest plane in present domestic operation in the United States.

With a wing span of 95 feet, an overall length of 65 feet and an overall height of 17 feet, six inches, the new plane will tower above any other transport plane ever flown in this country on an air line, Mr. Smith said.

The pilot's cockpit will include every known aid to navigation, including all approved instruments, automatic pilot and the latest type radio equipment. The two engines will be capable of developing approximately 1000 horsepower each and will provide a top speed of 215 miles an hour at 7000 feet. Normal cruising speed at 12,000 feet with 70 per cent available power will be more than 190 miles an hour, with a landing speed of 65 miles an hour, or less. The cruising range will be 1100 miles with 24 passengers or 1400 miles with 16 passengers. Thus the plane will be able to travel between New York and Chicago or Dallas and Los Angeles without intermediate stops for fueling.

Engine Power

Engine power also will be sufficient to permit completion of take-off and climb with one engine and to allow uninterrupted flight with full load on one engine. Both engines will be equipped with automatic constant pitch propellers, the latest development in this field. These propellers act as an "automatic gear-shift" and automatically adjust their pitch to maintain maximum efficiency under varying local conditions encountered in take-off and flights.

Wheels will be completely retractable, into the engine nacelles, and a new type landing gear construction will provide unusual strength and smoothness of landing in this important part of the plane.

[A Tuesday Aviation Feature]

Growth and Canon of New Testament

Teachings of Jesus Were First Carried Abroad Orally by Witnesses of His Ministry—Letters of Paul Laid Foundations for Christian Literature—Authoritative Writings Accepted for the Canon

The Bible: Beacon Light of the World
Thirty-Eighth of 54 Articles
By Albert F. Gilmore, Litt. D.
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE story of the writing of the New Testament books so far as it is known and the selection of its canon is of intense interest. As we read the gospel story in a de luxe copy of the Authorized Version, plainly printed and beautifully bound, with its pages illumined, perhaps, by many excellent pictures, we rarely turn our thought to the question of its origin and development, to the sacrifice and devotion which produced it. Yet the more we know of the circumstances of its production, of the lives of the early Christians out of whose inspirations and experiences it came, the greater value shall we accord to its message.

For a considerable period subsequent to the crucifixion and resurrection, the immediate disciples of Jesus were expectant of his return. As the years passed without the fulfillment of their hopes, his teachings were carried abroad orally by certain converts, especially by impetuous Peter and energetic Paul. The young blades springing from the seeds of Christian doctrine planted by these enterprising disciples, sometimes became choked with weeds and special care was necessary to their proper growth. Then it was that the Apostle, perhaps sitting at his tent-making in Corinth, or Ephesus, wrote letters of warning, of encouragement, of exhortation to those whom he had inspired in various cities. In these letters, as we have seen, were the beginnings of Christian literature.

Told by Witnesses

During these years, little thought, it seems, was given to the necessity of recording the words of the Master, and of writing the history of his life and works. Were there not present those who had received the messages direct from his lips? Could not Peter, upon whom the Lord had looked in the judgment hall of Caiaphas, repeat to them the words of the Master as they fell from his lips?

Could not Thomas, he of doubtful mind, tell them of the wounded hands and side? Could not John recite for them at any time, again and again, all that was said at that memorable meal in the upper chamber? Had they not living witnesses of the Lord's works?

But as their Lord did not return, it must have gradually dawned upon the devoted band that something should be done to record permanently the teachings of the Master and the story of his life. We have seen how and by whom it was done, and something of the circumstances under which the books were written. Now the books of the New Testament came to be accepted in the canon—that is, as the authorized and authoritative group—involves another story.

It seems unlikely that the early writers conceived of a New Testament, a new Bible. The Old Testament was to them the Sacred Book; for had not Jesus taught from its pages? Were not his teachings frequently based upon its holy words? However, as the volume of literature presenting the teachings of Jesus and their application to human experience gained in volume, quite naturally a variety of opinions sprang up, some sharply conflicting, as to what his teachings actually were, and as to their significance.

Choice Between Versions

Consequently as time went on, there arose the necessity for choosing between these various versions of Christian teaching. Some of the books, especially the four Gospels, were accepted from early times as authoritative and authentic. Their very contents carried conviction as to their authenticity. Similarly, Paul's letters were generally accepted.

Sometimes, leaders of the churches—bishops, if you please—foregathered and discussed the various problems relative to the growing literature. What was authoritative? Which writings most perfectly set forth the letter and spirit of Christianity as based upon Jesus' teachings? Certain books were accepted; others were discarded. And so the process of selection went on, sometimes with unanimity of choice; sometimes with sharp disagreement. As a result, for a long time the groups of books used in different churches varied.

Just when the process of authorization began, no one knows. Paul, writing to Timothy, urged him to "guard the deposit." Paul twice asked that his letters be read in the churches to which they were sent, as he was convinced they came from the Lord. The author of II Peter also refers to the writings of Paul "as our beloved brother Paul also according to the wisdom given unto him hath written unto you; as also in all his epistles . . . which they that are unlearned and unstable wrest, as they do also the other scriptures" (3:15, 16).

Among the Early Defenders

It was probably out of the necessity of combating false doctrine that the canon began to take definite shape. Of the early defenders of the true doctrine—among them Clement, Ignatius, Polycarp, and Papias—Justin Martyr stands out as the author of two documents, "Apologies" and "A Dialogue with Trypho." He, first of all, it appears, placed the New Testament writings on a level in importance with the Old Testament. He speaks of "memoirs of the Apostles called Gospels" as being read in the churches, together with the Prophets. Professor Kirsopp Lake mentions this public reading as the first step in the actual formation of the New Testament canon.

Justin Martyr recognized and quoted from many of the books now in the canon. Then followed Irenaeus, pupil of Polycarp, a disciple of John the Apostle. He found the authority for his writings in the same books, which he regarded as comparable in authority with the Old Testament. He made a large number of quotations from Paul's letters. Likewise, Clement of Alexandria and Tertullian of Carthage made use of the new writings in connection with the Old Testament. Conviction as to the authorship of these writings, and frequent use in combating the numerous false doctrines which had sprung up, led to their designation as the "New Testament."

Called Muratorian Fragment

The work of Origen as a defender of the doctrine did much toward crystallizing the canon and toward the formation and designation of the chosen books. Near the close of the second century, a partial list of New Testament books was compiled, supposedly by Hippolytus. This list was discovered by Muratori, the librarian of Milan, in 1740, and consequently is known as the Muratorian fragment—fragment because the list of the books of the Christian canon is not complete. Matthew, Hebrews, the Epistles of Peter and James, and two others are wanting. Professor Lake states that by the close of the second century the canon of the New Testament was fairly established, "with a fourfold Gospel, a collection of Pauline Epistles, and a less clearly defined book of other Apostolic writings, as to which local opinion varied."

After Origen came another witness, Eusebius, Bishop of Caesarea, who wrote a "Church History." He included in his list of authoritative books I and II Peter and Revelation, James, Jude, and II and III John. But it was Athanasius who, in the fourth century, in a pastoral letter, named the 27 books of the New Testament, as we now have them. He terms them the "Wells of Salvation," and he warns against either adding to or taking away from the number.

Church councils convened at Hippo in 393, and at Carthage in 397, A. D., set the stamp of approval upon the 27, as named by Athanasius. Augustine had an important part in the final determination of the canon as constituting "the charter of the Christian faith." Of the noncanonical writings of the early centuries, several are worthy of careful consideration, and will be given due attention. It is true, however, that Christendom in general accepts and applauds the list of books appearing in our New Testament, as containing the essentials of Christian doctrine, together with an acceptable story of the life of the Founder.

Beginning on Monday, Nov. 18: "The Bible in Outline," Daily on the Daily Features Page

Freight Loads Jump When Cars Get Names

ATLANTA, Ga., Nov. 12 (AP)—Tip to railroad executives—business of the Atlanta, Birmingham & Coast has picked up appreciably since it discarded numbers in favor of names for freight trains Oct. 1.

Laden strings of box cars dash here and there now under timetable listing as the Hustler, Overnighter and Marketeer.

"Of course," said an official, "the fact it's the season for a hike in cotton shipping may have something to do with it."

Value of Occupation Stressed on Conduct Of Mental Hospitals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The value of constructive occupation in the alleviation of mental disorders is stressed in a report issued by the Board of Control, the Government department responsible for the supervision of mental hospitals in England.

The teaching of the simpler handicrafts is regarded as part of the normal duties of a nurse in such institutions, as it has been found by experience that the whole atmosphere can be changed by the use of such occupations to counteract and replace either a tendency to destructiveness or the opposite extreme of apathy. So-called "unemployables" can in this way be employed.

In commenting favorably on the proposal to establish a hair-dressing room for women in one hospital, the report points out that the restoration of the patient's self-respect—with which personal appearance is closely bound up—is the first object of treatment.

The appointment of full-time resident ministers of religion to serve mental hospitals is strongly recommended by the board because of the recognized healing value of friendly contact based on a spiritual standpoint.

Air Travel Increases

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Air passenger traffic on the United Air Lines increased 24 per cent during the first nine months of 1935, compared with the same period last year, the company reported Nov. 10. Revenue passengers totaled 140,160, compared with 113,294 for the same period last year.

Hotels, Resorts, Travel

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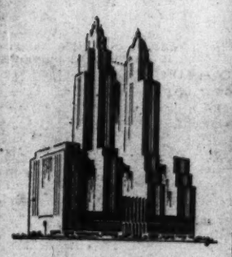

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Listed Stock Quotations

Realizing Sales Help to Make a Very Irregular Stock Market

Commodity and Money Markets

Sizable Losses And Gains Shown In Busy Market

By Forrest Price

Some of them skidded.

It was not exactly a bear market.

For there were a lot of good gains and new highs.

But there was enough realizing to give the appearance of a very irregular market.

At the first go-off the rails commanded most attention. But gains were shaded later, and the communications issues came to the front.

Total transfers approximated 2,200,000 shares.

Radio B got up nearly 6 points to a new high. The common rose a good fraction also to a new top. Both issues were very active.

Strength of these shares was attributed to expectations that the company would be enabled to call its preferred stock by sale of the company's holdings of Electric and Musical Industries to the British concern, negotiations for which are under way. Also the company recently obtained funds by the disposal of RKO stock.

Other prominent gainers were Western Union, Virginia Iron & Coke, American Telephone, General Electric, Westinghouse Electric, Crucible Steel, Shell Union Oil, Alleghany Corporation issues, American Bank Note, General Cable and Louisville & Nashville.

Losers were Case, Chrysler, Columbia Carbon, Spiegel-May-Stern, U. S. Gypsum, Greyhound, Owens Illinois Glass, U. S. Smelting, Electric Auto-Lite, Johns-Manville, Allied Chemical and American Smelting.

In the bond division Alleghany Corp. 5s of 1950 followed the lead of the company's shares by adding 2½ points to their Saturday's big gains. There were other good advances among the utility loans, U. S. Governments were not very active. Some of the foreigners were soft.

Cotton continued its upward course in New York. Heavy trade buying was stimulated by firmness of the Liverpool market. Wheat at Chicago had a substantial drop in the late trading. Visible supply increase of the United States and Canada caused the decline.

The long drawn out depression made conservative interests more conservative in their present activities and preparations for future business. Hence industrial operations are on a sound basis.

The first 266 corporations reporting earnings for the third quarter of this year show an increase of 51.6 per cent above the corresponding three months of 1934, according to a compilation of the Associated Press. The total is $219,306,987 compared with $144,569,334 for the corresponding 1934 period.

Steel mill operations for the current week, as reported by the American Iron & Steel Institute, are 52.6 per cent of capacity, or 1.7 points above last week's output, and the highest for early November since 1930.

Wheat Values Have Late Price Decline

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP) — Pronounced weakness became evident in wheat values late today.

Downturns of Chicago prices at this stage followed sharp tumbles of the Minneapolis market. Increases both of the United States and Canadian wheat visible supply totals had a bearish effect, and so too did continued uncertainty over Canada's wheat marketing policy.

Wheat closed unstable, 1 to 1⅜ under Saturday's finish. December 94⅜-½, corn ⅛ off to ¾ up, December 59⅜-½, oats at ⅛ decline to an equal advance, and provisions unchanged to a rise of 15 cents.

Markets at a Glance

By the Associated Press

New York

Stocks: Heavy; recent leaders yield to profit-taking.

Bonds: Steady; U. S. Governments lower, rails higher.

Curb: Irregular; realizing among utilities and specialties.

Foreign Exchanges: Mixed; silver currencies rally.

Cotton: Higher; domestic and foreign trade buying.

Sugar: Steady; trade buying.

Chicago

Wheat: Weak; Canadian marketing uncertainty.

Corn: Firm; wet weather bullish.

Cattle: Better grades strong; top $13.25.

Hogs: 5-10c lower; top $9.55.

Foreign

London: Prices were steady on the stock exchange today, although business was restricted. Moderate investment buying firmed gilt-edged securities and industrials, while gold shares improved on South African purchases. Oils shares steadied, and other issues sagged. The market closed irregular.

Paris: Buoyancy was displayed on the Bourse today with rentes, international, bank, Young Loan and most industrial issues advancing. The market closed irregular.

Berlin: The downward movement continued on the Boerse today, with limited demand. The closing was listless.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Wheat Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg
December	.95⅛	.95¾	.94⅜	.94⅜	—.01⅜
May	.96⅛	.96⅝	.95⅛	.95⅛	—.01⅜
July	.89⅛	.89⅜	.88⅝	.88⅝	—.01⅛
	Corn				
December	.59	.60⅛	.58¾	.59⅜	+ ⅜
May	.59⅛	.59⅝	.58⅝	.59⅛	—
July	.60⅜	.60⅞	.60	.60⅛	— ⅛
	Oats				
December	.26¾	.26¾	.26½	.26¾	+ ⅛
May	.28½	.28⅝	.28⅜	.28½	+.01⅛
July	.33⅞	.33⅞	.33⅜	.33⅝	— ⅛
	Rye				
December	.48¾	.49½	.48⅝	.48⅝	— ⅛
May	.51	.51⅝	.51	.51	+ ⅛
	Winnipeg Wheat				
	High	Low	Last		Net Chg
December	.84⅞	.83¾	.83½		— ½
May	.88⅝	.87⅛	.87⅛		—.01⅛

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1935 High	Range Low	Div. in $		High	Low	Last Nov.12	Last Nov.9
9¾	4¼	N	Adams Express	9⅛	8½	8⅝	9
96⅝	84¾	5	Adams Exp pf	93½	90½	93½	..
19½	8	..	Addressograph	19⅜	19	19	19½
18⅝	4½	..	Advance Rumely	17½	17½	17½	17½
8⅝	6½	.60	Affiliated Prod	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
173	104⅜	3†	Air Reduction	169¾	169	169	..
1⅞	¾	..	Airway Elec App	1¼	1⅛	1¼	1¼
26⅛	13¼	.60†	Alaska-Juneau	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	15¼
19⅜	6⅝	..	Alleghany Pr pf (h)	20¼	16¾	20¼	13⅞
2⅛	⅜	..	Alleghany Corp (h)	2⅛	1⅜	2	1⅜
8½	2⅜	..	Alle pf ww xxx (h)	9½	7½	8¼	7
5	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw (h)	9½	6⅜	9	5½
7¼	2	..	Allegh pf ww XL (h)	9	7	9	5⅝
30½	21	1	Allegheny Steel	28¾	28	28	28¾
173	125	6	Allied Chem	161½	160½	161	163½
⅞	⅜	..	Allied Stores	7½	7¼	7⅜	7½
37½	12	..	Allis Chalmers	35⅞	35½	35¼	35½
20¼	14	1	Alpha Port Cem	18	18	18	..
75¼	49	5	Allied Stores pf	73⅞	72¾	72¾	73⅜
4½	2⅛	..	Amal Leather	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	..
37	26	2	Amal Leather pf	35½	35¼	35¼	37
77¾	48½	2	Amerada	75⅜	74½	75⅛	75½
57¾	41½	3	Am Ag Ch Del	52¾	51¾	52¼	51½
41¾	13½	..	Am Bank Note	43½	43	43¼	41¼
66	43	3	Am Bank Note pf	67⅜	67	67⅜	66
17⅜	6½	..	Am Crystal Sug	14	14	14	14¼
96¼	72	6	Am Crys Sug 1st pf	80	80	80	..
38⅜	21	.80	Am Brake S&F	38¾	38	38¾	..
129	119	7	Am Brake S&F pf	138	127	127	..
149⅜	110	4†	Am Can	145½	142½	142½	144½
25⅞	10	..	Am Car & Fdry	25	22½	23½	24⅛
98¾	25½	..	Am Car & F pf	58½	57¾	57¾	58½
27	8	..	Am Chain	23½	25	25	..
112	38	1¾†	Am Chain pf	110½	110	110	112
7½	2⅜	..	Am Colortype	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼
35¾	22½	..	Am Com Alcohol	32½	31¼	31½	33¼
3	¾	..	Am Encaustic T (h)	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
9¼	2	..	Am & For Pow	7	6⅜	6⅜	6⅝
42	14	..	Am & For Pow pf	29¼	27½	27½	28½
38¼	12	..	Am & For Pow 6	23½	22⅛	22⅜	23½
17	3⅞	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	11¾	11	11	11⅜
34⅜	28	..	Am Hide&L vi pf	34½	34	34	34⅜
15½	8¼	1	Am Hawaiian	13½	13⅛	13½	..
4⅜	3	..	Am Hide&L n	4⅛	4⅜	4¾	4⅝
37⅜	29½	2.40	Am Home Pr	37½	36½	37½	37¼
4⅝	1⅞	..	Am Ice	2½	2½	2½	..
37⅜	14⅛	2	Am Ice pf	17	17	17	..
10⅜	4½	..	Am International	10⅞	10¼	10¼	10⅜
21¼	9	..	Am Locomotive	20⅜	19	19¼	20¼
70½	33	..	Am Loco pf	68¼	66¼	66¼	69
10½	4¼	..	Am Mach & Met	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
10⅛	4½	..	Am Mach & M ct	9⅝	9⅜	9⅜	..
28⅝	13½	..	Am Metal	26⅝	26¼	26⅜	..
130	72	2†	Am Metal 6%	130½	130½	130½	..
29⅞	18½	.80	Am Mach & Fdry	29⅞	29⅜	29¾	29¾
9⅝	1½	..	Am Power & Lt	9	8⅜	8⅜	8⅝
41½	8⅜	1¼b	Am P & L 5% pf	40	38	38½	39⅜
49½	10¼	1½b	Am P & L 6% pf	45¼	43	43½	44⅜
30¼	10½	..	Am Radiator	20	19½	19½	19⅞
30¼	15⅜	..	Am Rolling Mill	30⅜	29½	29⅝	30
19¾	4½	..	Am Sealing	17⅜	16⅞	17⅜	18
61¾	31⅝	..	Am Smelt & Ref	58½	56	56⅞	57⅝
144	121	7	Am Smelt & R pf	139⅝	139⅝	139⅞	140
117¼	103	6	Am Sm & R 6% pf	104	103½	104	106
76	63	3	Am Snuff	71¾	71¾	71¾	71½
106	73¾	5	Am Tobacco B	104⅞	103¾	104	104¾
24¼	12	..	Am Steel Fdries	23	22½	22½	23
43	23½	2†	Am Stores	36⅞	35¾	35⅞	36
70½	50⅜	2	Am Sugar Ref	55¾	55½	55½	55½
149⅝	98	9	Am Tel & Tel	148¼	147	147	148
6⅜	3½	..	Am Type Fdrs (h)	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
26¼	9	..	Am Typ F pf (h)	25⅞	24⅜	24⅜	25⅞
27¾	18½	1	Am Sum Tob	27	26½	26⅝	26⅝
31½	7⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	30¾	29⅛	29⅜	30⅛
94	48	6	Am Wat 1pf	94¼	94¼	94¼	..
10⅜	4⅞	..	Am Woolen	9⅞	9½	9½	9⅞
66¾	35½	..	Am Woolen pf	65⅞	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
1¾	⅜	..	Am Writ Pap (h)	¾	¾	¾	..
5⅜	3	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅜
23⅛	8	..	Anaconda Cop	21⅝	20¼	20½	20¾
33½	16½	..	Anaconda Wire	32	31¾	31¾	33½
109	96½	6½	Anchor Cap ppf	102½	100¼	100¼	..
10¾	3½	..	Andes Copper	8	8	8	..
17⅝	10⅜	.80	Anchor Cap	16	15⅛	15½	15⅜
52	36	1†	Archer Daniels	45	44⅞	44⅝	48
6½	3¼	..	Armour Ill	4⅜	4½	4½	4½
70⅜	55½	6	Armour Ill pr ppf	65¼	65½	65⅜	65⅜
8⅛	..	..	Arnold Ctanstable	7⅞	7⅜	7⅜	7⅞
9⅞	3¾	..	Artloom Corp	9	9	9	9
43⅞	16½	1†	Armstrong Cork	42½	42⅛	42⅛	42½
13¾	7½	..	Asso Dry Goods	16¼	15	15¼	16⅜
90¾	48	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	88½	88½	88½	..
57⅛	35¾	2b	Atchison T&SF	50¼	48¾	48¾	49⅛
91	66⅜	5	Atchison pf	85½	84½	85¼	..
37⅛	10½	..	Atl Coast line	26⅞	26	26	26⅜
7½	3	..	Atl Gulf & W I	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞
10⅛	6	..	Atl Gulf&WI pf	10	9¾	9¾	10
28	20½	1	Atl Refining	24	23½	23½	23⅜
48½	32¾	2	Atlas Powder	46½	46½	46½	46⅝
9½	4	..	Atlas Tack	9½	9½	9½	9½
45½	15	..	Auburn Auto	37¼	36½	36¾	37
14	5½	..	Austin Nichols	8½	8½	8½	9
4¼	2¾	..	Aviation Corp Del	3⅜	3½	3½	3½
			—B—				
6⅝	1½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅞
28¼	7½	..	Baldwin Loco (h)	26⅜	25	25	26¾
18	7½	..	Balt & Ohio	15¼	14	14½	14⅞
23	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	19¾	18¾	18⅞	19⅜
49½	36½	2½	Bangor & Aroos	45¼	44¼	44¼	45
13	3¼	..	Barker Bros	13	12⅜	12¾	13
79½	32	..	Barker Bros pf	81	79½	79½	79½
55	37½	1†	Bayak Cig	54⅞	53½	53½	54
13⅝	8⅞	.60†	Barnsdall A	11⅜	11¼	11¼	11⅝
19	14	.50b	Beatrice Cream	16¾	16½	16⅝	16⅞
95	72	3†	Beech-Nut Pack	94½	83	84	83¾
14⅜	11⅛	1	Belding Hem	13¾	13⅜	13⅝	13½
24½	11⅞	..	Bendix Aviation	22⅛	21⅜	21½	22⅛
19⅜	15⅞	1½	Beneficial Ind Ln	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
57½	34	2	Best & Co	56¾	56	56¼	56¾
44½	21⅜	..	Bethlehem Steel	43¾	42⅝	43¼	47
117½	55¾	1¾	Beth Steel pf	116½	115	115⅞	116½
16¾	9⅜	..	Blaw Knox	16⅛	15⅜	15½	15⅝
23⅞	16⅜	.40	Bloomingdale	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	..
16⅜	10⅜	..	Boeing Airplane	14½	13⅜	13⅝	14¾
59⅞	39⅝	3	Bohn Alum & Br	49½	48¾	48¾	49⅞
100	90	4†	Bon Ami A	95½	95½	95½	..
47¾	38¾	2†	Bon Ami B	42	41⅝	42	42
27¼	26¼	1.60	Borden	27¼	26¾	26¾	27⅜
65¼	28½	1	Borg Warner	59	58¼	58½	60½
8	3¾	..	Boston & Maine	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	..
55⅜	24½	2	Briggs Mfg	54½	52⅝	52¾	54⅝
15⅜	8½	.40	Bridgeport B	15¼	15	15¼	15
55	27⅛	3	Briggs & Strat	53	52½	52½	53½
41¾	30⅜	2†	Bristol Myers	41	41	41	40½
46¾	36½	3	Brooklyn Man T	42¼	41½	41½	42¼
100	90	6	Brooklyn M T pf	99	99	99	99
71½	43	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	56½	54⅜	54⅜	56¾
4⅝	1⅞	..	Brunswick Balke	8¾	8¼	8¼	8½
8⅝	5⅜	..	Bucyrus Erie	7⅛	7	7	7¼
15	8½	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	14	13¾	13¾	13⅝
93½	62¾	3	Bucyrus E pf	90	90	90	90
1	¼	..	Budd Mfg fts	..	1⅛	1	1⅛
7⅞	3¼	..	Budd Mfg	8	7½	7½	7⅞
71¼	23	..	Budd Mfg pf	70	70	70	77
12½	2½	..	Budd Wheel	12⅜	11½	11½	11⅞
23⅞	8¼	..	Bullard	21	20½	20½	20⅞
2⅜	⅛	..	Burns Bros B (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
27	13¼	.60†	Burroughs Add	27½	26¼	26½	27
9⅞	3	..	Burns Bros pf (h)	7⅛	7	7	7
22½	10	..	Buss T Bldgs pf ct	14½	12	14½	..
2¾	1⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Butterick (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
20⅝	11⅜	..	Byers	18¼	17¾	17¾	18⅛
67½	32	..	Byers pf	59	58	58	59
			—C—				
42½	30½	1½	Calif Packing	36¼	35½	35½	36
1⅛	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
6⅝	2½	..	Caltmet & Hecla	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
33⅜	7½	..	Campbell Wy & C	29¾	28½	28¾	29⅝
16⅝	8½	..	Canada Dry	14	13	13⅜	13½
13¾	8⅝	..	Canada Pacific	10¼	9¾	10	10
40¼	30	2	Cannon Mills	39	38¼	38¼	..
14	4⅜	..	Capital Admin	13¼	12¾	13¼	13
48	32½	3	Capital Admin pf	47½	47	47	..
106⅞	45¾	..	Case Thresh	103	100⅜	100½	104
126½	83½	4	Case Thresh pf	126½	126½	126½	..
60	39½	1½	Caterpillar Trac	60	58⅜	58⅝	59¾
35⅜	19	..	Celanese Corp	28⅝	27½	27½	28¼
29	22¼	1½	Central Aguirre	26½	26	26½	26½
12⅜	6¼	..	Century Ribbon	8¾	8⅜	8⅝	..
63¾	38⅜	4	Cerro de Pasco	58⅛	57	57½	58⅜
8	2⅝	..	Certain-Teed	7⅛	7⅛	7¼	7½
68	23	..	Certain-Teed pf	66¼	66	66	66
9	4⅞	..	Checker Cab Mfg	10½	10	10	9
51½	36	3	Chesapeake Corp	52	51	51½	51¼
48⅛	37⅛	2.80	Ches & Ohio	49	48⅛	48¼	48
2⅜	1	..	Chi & E Ill (h)	1¼	1¼	1¼	..
2¼	⅜	..	Chi & Gt West (h)	⅞	⅞	⅞	..
4½	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	2¼	2	2	2½
35	15⅜	1†	Chi Mail Order	33½	33⅛	33⅛	33½
3	1¼	..	Chi Mil & St P (h)	1	1	1	1⅛
1¾	⅜	..	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
5⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & N western (h)	2½	2	2	..
10⅜	3⅜	..	Chi & N western (h)	5½	5	5	..
12⅜	4⅜	..	Chi Pneu Tool	12	11½	11⅝	12
52	20	..	Chi Pneu T pf	51½	48⅞	48⅞	48⅜
4	1¼	..	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	2½	2½	2½	2⅜
4⅛	1⅜	..	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
30	25	2	Chickasha Cot O	27½	26¾	26¾	27
88¾	31	3	Chrysler	85⅞	83¾	83⅞	86
45	27⅝	1†	Cleve Gr Br Co	40	40	40	40½
24⅞	12	2	City Ice & Fuel	16½	16¼	16¾	16¼
100	69¾	6½	City Ice & F pf	79	78½	78½	..
5⅜	3¼	..	City Stores	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
26⅜	12¼	.80	Clark Equipment	24	22⅝	23⅜	24
38½	2	1	Cluett Peabody	25¾	25⅜	25¾	25¼
295	161⅞	8	Coca Cola	292	288½	288½	293
57½	53⅜	3	Coca Cola A	56⅜	56⅛	56⅛	56½
19¼	15⅛	.50†	Colgate-Palm-P	18	17½	17½	17⅞
106¼	101	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	106¼	106	106	..
108	69¾	.50b	Collins & Aikman	39¼	38⅜	38⅜	39
5½	½	.7	Collins & Aik pf	107¼	107	107¼	107
28½	5	..	Colo F&I pf (h)	19½	18	18	..
17¾	7	..	Colo & So 1pf	13⅝	13¾	13⅛	13¾
15⅝	3⅜	.30b	Columbia Gas	15	14⅛	14⅜	14⅞
90	35½	6	Columbia G pf A	89½	89½	89½	89¼
81	30	5	Columbia G pf B	81	81	81	80
81	34½	1†	Columbia Pic vtc	66¾	65½	66	66
101¼	67	4†	Columbian Carb vtc	99	98	98	100
58	39½	2½	Comm Credit	48¼	47¾	47¾	48⅛
72	56¼	2.90†	Comm Inv Tr	59¼	58¾	58¼	58
115½	111	6†	Comm I Tr cv pf	112	112	112	..
105	97⅞	4¼	Comm I Tr 6½%	98½	98	98	99¼
23⅞	16½	.60†	Comm Solvents	21⅞	20⅛	20¼	21
3	¾	..	Comwith & So	2¾	2½	2½	2¾
71	29⅞	3	Comwith &S 6pf	67⅞	66	66	67
119½	110	5½	Conn Cred pf	110⅞	110⅞	110⅞	..
21½	9	2b	Congress Cigar	21	20½	20½	20½
10	5⅞	..	Conde Nast Pub	9	9	9	..
41½	27	1.60	Congoleum Nairn	40½	40	40	40¼
49	16	..	Conn Ry & Lt	19½	18⅜	18½	18¼
58½	33	..	Conn Ry & Lt pf	34	34	34	..
7½	3½	..	Consol Fim Ind	5¾	5¼	5¼	5⅜
22⅛	14¼	1½†	Consol Film I pf	19½	18⅜	18½	19
10½	7	..	Consol Cigar	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	..
6⅜	2⅝	.1	Consol Gas	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
10½	6½	.25b	Consol Oil	6¾	6	6	9½
112½	108½	8	Consol Oil pf	110½	110½	110½	..
1⅛	⅛	..	Consol Textile	⅞	¾	¾	⅞
82	69	6½	Cons Cig pnf w	71¼	71½	71¼	..
18⅛	6¾	..	Container A	18	17¼	17¾	17⅝
7½	2⅛	..	Container B	7½	7	7	7
9¾	4½	..	Cont Baking A	8	7¾	7¾	8
2¼	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
67⅜	42¾	4	Cont Bak pf	63¾	63¾	63¾	..
96½	69¾	3	Cont Can	95½	94	94	94⅜
17⅝	7	.55b	Cont Dia Fibre	16⅜	16¼	16¼	16½
42½	28⅞	1.20†	Cont Insurance	42½	42	42½	42
2	1	..	Cont Motors	1⅛	1⅛	1½	1⅝
25⅜	15½	62½b	Cont Oil	25½	25	25½	25¼
60¾	41¾	3	Corn Exchange	60¼	59½	60	59¾
78⅜	60	3	Corn Products	72¾	71¼	71½	72¾
6½	4⅛	..	Coty	5⅜	5½	5½	5¾
39⅞	35⅞	2†	Cream of Wheat	37¾	37⅜	37⅜	37⅝
17⅞	11⅝	.25b	Crosley Radio	17¼	16¾	16¾	16⅞
48½	23½	1	Crown Corp & S	43¾	43¼	43⅝	44½
7¼	3½	..	Crown Zeller vtc	6¾	6¾	6¾	6⅞
28	14	..	Crucible Steel	26¼	26	26	26¼
91	47½	.50g	Crucible Steel pf	95	91	95	..
1⅜	1	..	Cuba Co	1	1	1	..
10	5	..	Cuba Ry pf	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
8⅜	5½	..	Cuban Am Sug	6¾	6½	6¾	..
80⅜	40½	..	Cuban Am S pf	64½	64	64	65
47½	39¼	2½	Cudahy Packing	41⅜	40⅜	40⅜	41
22⅞	15	..	Curtis Publishing	19¼	18⅝	18.40	19¼
105¼	89½	7	Curtis Pub pf	100½	100⅛	100⅛	100
3¼	2	..	Curtiss-Wright	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
10½	6¼	..	Curtiss-Wright A	8⅜	8¼	8¼	8⅜
92	73	7	Cushman 7%	92	92	92	..
75	61	8	Cushman 8%	75	75	75	..
41	16	..	Cutler Hammer	38¼	38¼	38¼	38½
			—D—				
57	22¾	..	Deere & Co	55	54½	54½	55½
38	19	1.10g	Deere & Co pf	28	27¾	27¾	27¾
43½	23½	..	Del & Hudson	35½	33¼	33¼	34⅜
19⅛	11	..	Del Lack & W	15¾	14¾	14¾	15⅛
119	65	4	Detroit Edison	118	117½	117½	117⅝
26⅜	12¼	.80	Devoe & Ray A	42	41½	41½	42
40⅜	26½	1½†	Diamond Match	38⅜	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
43⅜	34½	2†	Dome Mines	38½	38	38¼	38⅜
12⅜	6¾	..	Dominion Stores	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
35	17½	.75b	Douglas A	34¼	33½	33¾	34
92	73½	1½e	Dresser A	27⅜	27¼	27¼	..
7	2	..	Dunhill Inter	5	5	5	5
142¼	86⅜	3.60†	du Pont de Nem	140⅝	138	138¾	139¼
132	126⅞	6	du Pont deb	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛	131⅛
			—E—				
167	110½	5†	Eastman Kodak	166¼	165½	165½	166
30⅝	16⅝	1†	Eaton Mfg	27⅞	27½	27¼	28
38¾	19⅝	.30b	Elec Auto-Lite	35¾	34	34	36½
113½	107	7	Elec Auto-L pf	113	112½	113	112½
10⅝	3⅞	..	Elec Boat	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝
8⅜	5⅜	..	Elec & Mus Ind	7⅛	6¾	6¾	6½
6⅝	1⅛	..	Elec Pow & Lt	6½	5¾	5⅞	6⅛
28	21½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	24¼	24	24	24½
32	3	..	Elec Pow & L pf	25⅝	24	24⅝	24¼
56	39	2.35	Elec Sto Battery	58	55¾	55⅞	56
..	⅞	..	Elk Horn Coal (h)	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
1⅞	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf (h	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
1⅝	1⅛	..	Engineers Pub S	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
55⅛	15½	..	Engineers PS 6pf	48	46⅝	48	..
55	14½

Business and Industry

Federal Officials Say U. S. Anxious to Quit Money Lending

Commerce and Finance

Federal Policy No Help to the Idle, Says Ogden Mills

CHICAGO, Nov. 12 (AP)—Ogden L. Mills, former Secretary of the Treasury, said today the United States is faced with a fiscal problem that "threatens our national solvency and invites a major disaster."

"Until unemployment is solved there can be no sound recovery," he said in an address prepared for delivery before the Chicago Rotary Club.

"Forty million employed cannot carry indefinitely the dead weight of 10,000,000 unemployed," he said. "Our national economy cannot bear the load. The federal credit must break under the continuously increasing strain."

Mills said the problem of unemployment is still a major one because "the policies of the Administration have been better calculated to perpetuate the evil than to terminate it."

"There was and is only one way to cure unemployment—that is to increase production," he declared. "The way to increase production is to stimulate buying by giving the consumer the benefit of lower prices for finished products; and simultaneously to create conditions which will invite the flow of capital into producers' goods or heavy industries, thus increasing current purchasing power by transforming savings into wages.

"The Administration elected to do just the opposite: to restrict production, to force up costs and prices, and to paralyze the flow of capital by fiscal and monetary policies that destroy indispensable confidence."

Assailing the Administration's monetary policies, Mills asserted a government should "influence the environment in which business is conducted," adding that "a first requisite is the provision of stable monetary conditions and sound credit conditions."

"The Administration," he declared, "has actively pursued contrary aims. Devaluation dealt a terrific blow to confidence and the integrity of the Government, created an insidious precedent, contributed to international monetary unsettlement and did nothing to improve our basic price maladjustments. Deficit financing is steadily undermining the credit of the Government.

"It is impossible to measure what the tragic fiscal and monetary blunders have already cost; and we are still traveling the same road."

Referring to the AAA, Mills accused the Administration of resorting to "sheer expediency" in its program for agricultural rehabilitation. He criticized the processing tax as placing the "heaviest burden on those least able to bear it," and compelling the "needy to finance the denial of their own needs."

"Economically speaking," Mills said, "all it does is further to restrict the farmers' domestic market by transferring purchasing power from depressed urban centers."

Lumber Production 35 P. C. Above 1934

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Lumber production for the week ended Nov. 2 was down by 10,000,000 feet, but the National Lumber Manufacturers' Association noted in its report that the current output compared favorably with a year ago.

Production, it said, "is now running 35 to 40 per cent above the same period of 1934."

Both shipments and orders showed marked gains.

The association predicted, however, the total 1935 lumber cut would not exceed the 1934 cut by more than 5 per cent, since production for the year to date was but slightly above last year.

Figures for the week from 576 mills showed production of 214,942,000 feet, shipments 212,606,000 feet and orders 210,493,000 feet. Revised figures from 588 mills for the preceding week gave production at 225,682,000 feet, shipments 205,350,000 feet and orders 192,020,000 feet.

PWA Projects for Six States Cost $15,810,673

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Comptroller General J. R. McCarl has approved an additional $15,810,673 worth of WPA projects in six states.

His action brought to $2,717,754,846 the total available for selection by state administrators. The Comptroller General simultaneously released $1,277,000 to the six states bringing to $92,925,338 the total cash now available for application on the approved projects actually undertaken.

The value of projects approved by Mr. McCarl today included Massachusetts, $5,955,172; Vermont, $4,219,118.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

in the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no Stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Wherever you live, you can open an account and deposit your savings by mail. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Dorchester Savings Bank	Nov. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Nov. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Nov. 15
Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Nov. 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Home Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Union Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Dec. 10
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Nov. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Nov. 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Nov. 20
Cambridge Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Dec. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Dec. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Dec. 7
Brookline Savings Bank	Dec. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Dec. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Dec. 10

Administration Critic

Wide World

Ogden L. Mills
Former Secretary of the Treasury

Department Store Sales in October 6 P. C. Above 1934

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Instead of the "usual" seasonal increase, the Federal Reserve Board reports that the value of department store sales dropped off in October in comparison with the preceding month.

However, the month's sales were 6 per cent higher than in October last year, while the 10 months' cumulative total was 4 per cent higher than in the first 10 months of 1934.

The board's index, which makes allowance for usual seasonal movements, and for differences in the number of business days, showed October sales only 77 per cent of the 1923-25 average during the month, as compared with 82 per cent the previous month, and 79 per cent in August.

The following table shows the percentage change from a year ago by reserve districts, for the month and for the 10 months' period. It covers 254 cities:

District	Month	10 Months
Boston	Inc 1	Dec 1
New York	Dec 1	Inc 1
Philadelphia	Inc 4	Inc 2
Cleveland	Inc 10	Inc 4
Richmond	Inc 4	Inc 7
Atlanta	Inc 11	Inc 5
Chicago	Inc 12	Inc 6
St. Louis	Inc 9	Inc 1
Minneapolis	Inc 12	Inc 7
Kansas City	Inc 11	Inc 6
Dallas	Inc 9	Inc 6
San Francisco	Inc 12	Inc 10
All districts	Inc 6	Inc 4

Late Crop Outlook Less Encouraging Because of Frosts

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—Early October frost is blamed by the Agriculture Department for sharp reductions in harvest prospects for several late crops.

A decrease of 12,190,000 bushels in potato production from the Oct. 1 estimate, and a decline of 16,615,000 bushels in grain sorghum yields were outstanding forecasts in the Nov. 1 report, issued yesterday.

Total potato production was estimated at 354,000,000 bushels, compared to 385,421,000 bushels harvested last year and a five-year 1928-32 average of 363,367,000,000 bushels.

The reduced estimate, already anticipated by the trade, has resulted in price increases during the past 30 days of from 50 to 100 per cent for some varieties of potatoes.

The department forecast a corn crop of 2,211,268,000 bushels, 2,000,000 bushels under the Oct. 1 estimate.

Freezing weather in the Northwest in the first week in November threatened still further to reduce the potato harvest, it was reported.

Officials said the indicated reduction in potato yield would have no material effect on the compulsory potato-control law which becomes effective Dec. 1. Several expressed belief the lower production and increased prices would make unnecessary the proposed subsidy to reduce 1935 market offerings.

The department said a substantial winter supply of fresh vegetables still is expected.

Cloth Prices Firm Despite a Decline In Sales for Week

By A. A. Talmage
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass., Nov. 12—Primary cotton goods markets stiffened during the past few days after a week of dullness and hesitation, accompanied by some price weakening.

The government crop estimate indicating a smaller outturn than had previously been predicted, plus news of freezing weather in Texas, served to push raw cotton prices upward as the trade realized the probability that domestic mill consumption plus exports for the current season are likely to exceed the crop and substantially reduce the carryover.

Trade More Active

Trading became more active during the past half of the week and the market opened firm on Monday, but the total sales of the week were still far below production, particularly in the print cloth division, where buying had come nearly to a standstill the first part of last week.

The recovery was especially notable in 30-inch 4.75 yard 68x72s, which sold in large volume at 7½ cents for forward deliveries running well past the turn of the year, and later at 7⅝ cents for both quick and distant goods. There was also active trading in 4-yard 80x80s which were moved for December and January delivery at 8⅝ cents.

Narrow sheetings sold actively and at very firm prices. Wide sheeting mills have sold their output solidly through the turn of the year and can offer nothing in the shape of quick deliveries. The narrow sheeting mills with the heavy trading this week are also well sold through the balance of the year.

Tobacco cloths were moved up in price and are now firmly established at 38 cents a pound, an advance of a cent over previous levels.

Carded broadcloths have moved in some quantity this week, in spite of the sharply higher prices quoted by virtually all the mills. The 100x60s were selling quite freely for December shipment at 9 cents, with 1936 goods available in some quarters at 8⅞ cents, and spots bringing 9⅛ cents very readily.

Price Downtrend Halted

In the fine combed yarn fabrics, the stiffening in raw cotton definitely halted the downward trend in prices on combed lawns and other similar standard plain constructions of this type. There was trading in 40-inch 8.50-yard 88x80s at 7⅝ cents, and this was quoted very firm at the close of the week though previous sales a week or two ago had been made at 7½ cents.

There was not a great deal of activity in organdies, but carded piques were bought in fair quantity and are holding up firmly in price, with the wide wale getting the preference.

The scene of the greatest activity in the fine goods section of the market last week was the fancy goods division, where active demand for goods brought trading in deliveries extending far into 1936.

There was a strong demand for rough textured fabrics and an active call for sheer goods, with push cord continuing to lead the way. Lacy weaves of the marquisette type was in demand. Dotted swisses continued moderately active as well as cushion dots and other clipped goods.

Far West Building Permits Have Gain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 12—Value of building permits in 51 cities in eight far western states increased $40,085,264 during the first nine months of 1935 over the corresponding figures for 1934, it was disclosed in the Bank of America Business Review of Oct. 20. Indicating a gain of 99.1 per cent, the total was $80,523,090, although in comparison with the same period of 1933, it was a decrease of 7.2 per cent. The decrease from 1933 was said to be due to an excess of $42,515,442 in permits issued for bridge construction in San Francisco during 1933.

Excluding bridge permit figures, the value of building permits in the 51 cities during the first nine months of this year showed an increase of 98.2 per cent over the first nine months of 1934 and a gain of 84 per cent over the corresponding figures in 1933.

New Manual Issued on Government Securities and Other Federal Data

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—First Boston Corporation has prepared the 1935 edition of its manual on government securities and its instrumentalities, with figures brought up to July 31, 1935.

Essential information is given on government bond issues, notes and Treasury bills, as well as obligations of the Home Owners Loan Corporation, Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation, Federal Land Banks and Federal Intermediate Credit Banks.

Agencies, such as Federal Land Banks, Federal Intermediate Credit Banks and others in which the United States has a proprietary interest, had total assets of $4,506,000,000 on July 31, 1935, when figures showed that the total Government debt was $29,119,769,527.

As of Aug. 1, 1935, the Home Owners Loan Corporation, which is one of these agencies, had closed 895,159 relief loans to home owners for $2,703,107,056, an average loan of $3012, according to the manual.

The edition tabulates corporation tax tables under the 1935 Revenue Act and indicate the increased yields on tax-free Government securities.

Other subjects discussed in the book include acceptability of government securities for tax payments, arbitrage operations in Treasury bonds and the Postal Savings System.

Three New Banks Open In Three States During Week

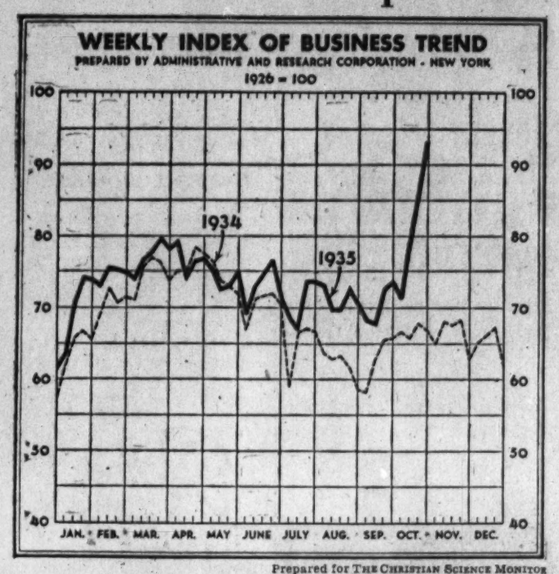
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Nov. 12—New banks opening during the last week numbered three and included three states, Arkansas, Minnesota and Oregon, according to Rand McNally & Co.

The bulletin also reports two banks in process of organization in Minnesota and Wisconsin respectively, two mergers in Minnesota and change in title of one bank each in Michigan and Minnesota.

The report also records one bank closed in Tennessee and one voluntary liquidation in Kentucky.

Business Volume Substantially Ahead of Seasonal Expectations



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Business is running substantially ahead of seasonal expectations, according to the Administrative and Research Corporation Weekly Index of Business Trend. For the week ended Oct. 26, the index rose to 93.2, as against 85.8 for the previous week and 66.7 for the corresponding week last year.

Automobile assemblies, continuing at a more accelerated pace, remained the brightest spot in the picture. Domestic cotton takings and steel operations were up markedly, while electric production climbed to the highest level in its history.

Gains in building contracts and petroleum output contributed to the upward trend, offsetting the decreases during the week in bituminous coal production and in member bank loans and discounts.

Billion Dollar Rise Seen in Christmas Trade Above 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Orders placed by retail stores for fall and Christmas merchandise in 1935 will exceed by about $1,000,000,000 the amount invested for the like purpose in 1932, the low year of the depression, according to the Merchandising Division of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

An estimate of T. L. Blanke, manager of the Merchandising Division, says orders placed by stores during September, October, November and December of this year may be expected to attain a total of $3,400,000,000 as against $3,150,000,000 in the same period of 1934—an advance of $250,000,000. Orders placed in 1934 period were in turn $150,000,000 greater than in 1933 when orders totalled approximately $3,000,000,000. Orders in 1932 were estimated at $2,500,000,00. On the basis of these figures, the gain in orders placed in the 1935 period will reflect an increase of approximately 74 per cent over the 1932 months, Mr. Blanke reported.

Rise of 10 Per Cent Less

Department store purchases alone are expected to total nearly $900,000,000—10 per cent more than in 1934.

Merchants have been encouraged to provide abundant stocks of merchandise this year because of the considerable gain in retail sales during recent months, and the general feeling that retail business during November and December wil continue to show sizeable gains over 1934. Federal Reserve figures showed an 8 per cent increase in department store dollar sales in September over the same month in 1934, and Mr. Blanke said that reports of merchants through the country gave reason to estimate that retail sales in November would be from 10 to 12 per cent over November sales last year, and December sales would show an increase of from 12 to 15 per cent over last December.

New York City retail sales during the Yuletide period are expected to advance 8 per cent to 10 per cent over 1934.

Prices Slightly Higher

Although retail prices in recent months have moved slightly higher, they are still on approximately the same level as this same time last year. Thus the income of the 1935 Christmas shopper will permit her to make as many Christmas purchases for the same amount of money this year under the present price structure as she did last year, Mr. Blanke pointed out.

Throughout the country there have been constant reports during recent months that consumers were demanding a higher quality of merchandise, swinging sharply away from the inferior goods.

Philadelphia Has 46 New Businesses in Last Month

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 12—Philadelphia welcomed 20 new manufacturers and 26 new wholesalers in the month ending Oct. 28, the Chamber of Commerce Industrial Bureau reports. The largest numbers of these were in the textile products group. Others ranged from games and paper to wrought iron work and pork packing.

These additions bring the city's list of new businesses for the year up to a total of 185 manufacturers and 196 wholesalers.

Camden Employment At Predepression Levels

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 12 (AP)—Factory employment in this industrial center is back to predepression levels, according to J. W. Burnison, president of the Camden County Chamber of Commerce.

He said an industrial directory recently prepared by the State Department of Labor showed 28,703 workers now employed in Camden plants, compared with 28,870 in 1929. There are 262 plants now in operation, compared with 230 in 1929.

Use of Bankers' Acceptances Seen Due for Revival

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—A number of reasons for the present inactivity of the acceptance market are given in an article "Facing Tomorrow's Acceptance Problems," by Robert H. Bean, in the current issue of the monthly bulletin of the American Acceptance Council.

"Now that the cotton and other fall crops are being moved to market," says the bulletin, "it has been expected that a good portion of this business would be reflected by increased acceptance totals. This is not materializing, however.

Large Banks Active

"For a number of years," says Mr. Bean, "the argument has been repeatedly stressed that there were not a sufficient number of accepting banks in the market whose names would command a prime rate. The concentration has continued until now 40 of the largest banks are doing 93 per cent of the business and 10 banks are doing 61 per cent.

"The harvest of a long period of inertia, in the task of establishing in the discount market the names of many strong interior banks," continues Mr. Bean, "is now being reaped. A group of 40 to 60 banks in the principal western cities are ready to sell their bills, but the market, which is mostly the large metropolitan banks, is not interested even though the accepting bank is an insured, liquid, and well-rated member of the Federal Reserve system.

"The result is that while the large banks are making only a comparatively small number of bills the interior banks are willing to sell their bills but can find no market. On the other hand the investor, willing to employ funds at so low a yield as ⅛ per cent, demands the bills of the larger banks with which he has been made more familiar, but which he cannot secure.

Large Foreign Balances

"A further study into the causes of the decline," continues the article, "must include the influence of large foreign balances, now in American banks. Strong American exporters can now sell and ship their products and almost immediately receive payment through a sight draft against the balances of their foreign purchaser, so that the cost is a fraction of nothing.

"There is much in the picture as it is seen today," Mr. Bean concludes however, "to warrant the conservative belief that the acceptance and discount market business of not more than a year or two in the future may again be a profitable phase of commercial banking."

Blaustein Organized Peruvian Bond Group

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—H. N. Blaustein, Washington attorney and employee of the congressional committee which is investigating protective bondholders' committees, testified before the Securities Commission that he took the initiative in 1932 in organizing a Peruvian protective committee.

The commission has been ordered by Congress to make a study of protective committees, apparently along the same lines as the congressional committee headed by Representative Sabath (D), Ill.

Mr. Blaustein was a witness this morning after previous fruitless attempts of the commission to serve a subpoena on him.

At first Mr. Blaustein was "quite sure" that Morris A. Rome, Baltimore lawyer, had approached him relative to organizing a committee for protecting the interests of American bondholders in some $100,000,000 of defaulted Peruvian bonds.

William O. Douglas, commission counsel, then produced a letter dated March 21, 1933, from Mr. Blaustein to Mr. Rose, in which Mr. Blaustein stated he was the organizer. Mr. Douglas asked Mr. Blaustein if he did not want to change his previous testimony, and Mr. Blaustein changed it.

Government Asked By Hecht to Quit Business Fields

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 12 (AP)—Rudolf S. Hecht, president of the American Bankers Association, called upon the Government today to withdraw from "many fields of business."

"The emergency is passing," he told delegates to the association's annual convention.

Mr. Hecht, chairman of the board of the Hibernia National Bank here, also stressed the need for some governmental supervision of banks and discussed the public attitude of "renewed confidence" in financial institutions.

"When we contemplate the extent to which governmental activities have been expanded," he said, "we realize that a herculean task confronts the Administration in reversing its policies and reducing the number now carried on federal pay rolls.

"Unless we take up the battle for free play of private enterprise and individual initiative in an energetic and effective fashion those who want to transfer still greater powers to the Government and ultimately bring about socialization of all business and credit may gain the upper hand.

Agrees to Supervision

"In the last analysis, no government is wiser than the individuals who compose it."

He asserted, however, that "within its proper sphere government should exercise a certain amount of supervision over the conduct of our business enterprises so that we may be sure they are conducted on the greatly-to-be-desired principle of social justice and national welfare."

He urged that the next session of Congress consider abolishment or modification of the postal savings system. He said its "relatively high interest rate and liberal withdrawal privileges" were "unfair" to banks.

Maj. L. L. P. Angas, British boom forecaster, predicted today the coming of an American "tidal wave of recovery and prosperity."

"Confidence already has returned to this country," declared Major Angas. "Fear has declined; monetary velocity will increase. The result will be an immediate boom—first, in consumer goods; second, in plant and machinery; third, in the housing industries.

"America, in fact, has at last turned the corner, and even fears of elections and foreign wars are unlikely to check the tidal wave of recovery and prosperity."

Major Angas is credited with calling the turn on the present revival of trade and industry in America in his pamphlet, "The Coming American Boom," published some months before the current upswing.

Jones on Federal Lending

Jesse H. Jones, chairman of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, the first Administration representative to address the bankers, told them he was "as anxious as any of you can possibly be that the Government get out of the money-lending business as soon as possible," but he warned that the steps should not be taken "too soon."

Mr. Jones also appealed for a "fair deal" for the railroads. He said, "Entirely too many of our railroads are dominated by bankers who sit on their boards or dominate them in other ways and who make money out of their financing."

Leo T. Crowley, chairman of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, said he felt "that banks should make a more courageous effort to substitute private for Government credit."

The FDIC chairman listed among his cures for banking practices the following formula: Replacement of RFC money with local capital, efficient management, promulgation of harmonious bank laws, more good banks, avoidance of causes of state intervention, substitution of private credit for Government credit, restriction of Postal Savings to bankless communities and public participation in the attainment of the mutual ambitions of the FDIC and the banks.

President Roosevelt wrote the association, in a letter read at the annual meeting here today, that "all banks are now in a strong position," and urged extension of credit to business, industry and real estate "on a sound basis."

"I hope they will take full advantage of the new banking act and provide credit when it can be done on a sound basis to business and industry and to real estate," wrote the President.

Brazil Cotton Crop Reduced by Rains

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12 (AP)—A cablegram from American officials in Brazil to the Agriculture Department said today recent heavy rains had reduced 10 to 20 per cent previous trade estimates of the 1935-1936 cotton crop in northern Brazil.

This reduction, the department said, would mean a northern Brazilian crop of 750,000 to 850,000 bales instead of the 940,000 previously expected.

The department said these reports were entirely unofficial and compare with the first official estimate of the northern Brazilian crop of 1,054,000 bales.

The 1934-1935 crop in northern Brazil was 722,000 bales, an increase of 61 per cent over 1933-1934.

Dividend Yields Decline Sharply Since February

NEW YORK, Noc. 12 — Dividend yields obtainable on a representative list of 135 common stocks averaged 4.2 per cent at the end of October compared with 5.5 per cent at the end of February this year, according to an analysis prepared by Moody's.

Rail shares in the group showed relatively the highest yield at 5.2 per cent, while utilities returned an average of 5 per cent. Bank stocks yielded 4.1; industrials 4.1, and insurance stocks 3.7 per cent.

At Convention

Wide World

Bachrach

Above—Rudolf S. Hecht, President of the American Bankers Association. Below—Philip A. Benson, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn, N. Y., and New Head of the Savings Division of the Association

Depression Lowers Nation's Business By $26,631,000,000

WASHINGTON, Nov. 11 (AP)—Figures showing that depression lopped $26,631,000,000 off the nation's business from 1930 to 1934, inclusive, were made available for the first time today by the Commerce Department.

The figures were estimates showing how much income the nation produced, that is, the value of goods and services, against the amount it paid out, or dollars actually distributed in wages, dividends and the like.

In 1934 the loss was $1,628,000,000, a drop of about half from the loss of $3,051,000,000 in 1933. The loss occurred despite a gain in the national income from $44,940,000,000 in 1933 to $50,189,000,000 in 1934.

The loss represents the amount the country's corporations drew from their previously established surpluses to pay dividends, wages and other expenses. They paid out more than they produced in every year since 1929, when there was a business saving of $2,402,000,000.

In 1934 the value of goods and services, minus the value of raw materials used and plant equipment worn out, was $48,561,000,000. But income paid out—tthe national income—was $50,189,000,000, so that business drew $1,628,000,000 from its surplus to make these payments.

The value of the goods and services was, however, much greater than in 1933, when it was $41,889,000,000.

In 1932, the business loss was $8,817,000,000; in 1931, $8,120,000,000; in 1930, $5,015,000,000.

Treasury Bill Yield 0.079 and 0.143 P. C.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12—Tenders for two series of Treasury bills, to be dated Nov. 13, 1935, which were offered Nov. 6, showed yields of 0.079 for the four-month bills and 0.143 for the six-month series.

Tenders were invited for the two series to the aggregate amount of $100,000,000, or thereabouts, and $353,118,000 was applied for, of which $100,149,000 was accepted.

For the 124-day Treasury bills series, maturing March 16, 1936, which was for $50,000,000, the total amount applied for was $192,570,000, of which $50,132,000 was accepted. The average rate is about 0.079 per cent.

For the 273-day series, maturing Aug. 12, 1936, which was for $50,000,000, the total amount applied for was $160,548,000, of which $50,017,000 was accepted. The average rate for this issue is 0.143 per cent.

Virginia Employment Has 7 P. C. Increase Over 1934

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 12—With furniture plants and textile mills leading the way, employment in Virginia manufacturing industries increased 7 per cent in the third quarter of 1935, Frank P. Evans, statistician for the State Industrial Commission, reported.

In consequence, Virginia manufacturing interests now employ more workers than in the boom days of 1929, but the total hours of work are about the same as in 1931, Mr. Evans said. His figures, he said, were based on reports from mills employing roughly one half of Virginia's manufacturing employees.

Steel Price Rise Not Expected To Cut Down Demand

NEW YORK, Nov. 12—Steel operations this week will rise to 52.6 per cent of capacity, according to the report of the American Iron and Steel Institute for companies having 98.2 per cent of the steel capacity of the industry. This is an increase of 1.7 points over the 50.9 per cent rate for last week. The rate one month ago was 50.4 per cent, and one year ago 27.3 per cent.

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Nov. 11—A part at least of the advance in steel prices which was discussed in the trade last week has already materialized. Carnegie-Illinois Steel, largest subsidiary of United States Steel Corporation, has announced an increase of $2 a ton on certain semi-finished steel products and the advance has been met by Inland Steel, largest independent in the Chicago district.

The date on which the advance will go into effect has not been announced, but it is not expected to be before Dec. 1, and in accordance with time-honored usage customers are expected to have until the end of the quarter to receive steel at the old price.

Scrap Prices Recover

The advance is considered likely to result in an increase in the price of finished steel products, which will probably be initiated by some of the nonintegrated producers who would otherwise be squeezed into a narrowing profit margin.

Meantime the scrap steel market, which has been weak for the last fortnight, recovered last week as dealers had expected. And the price of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap at Pittsburgh was restored to $13.75, the price at which it had ruled from mid-September to Oct. 24, and the highest price of the year. Many dealers expect the price to go still higher before New Year's, to a level sufficient to bring out scrap stored in yards for some years. The price is now the highest since October, 1930.

In spite of these advances, actual and anticipated, there is said to be little or no speculative buying at present. No such rush of consumers is in sight as occurred in June, 1934, when the previous advance in prices occurred.

See Greater Activity

Although last week's operations were down slightly, there seems to be general expectation that the current rate will hold up or even rise slightly before the end of the year. This is contrary to the usual seasonal movement, which declines from November to January. Expectations are based chiefly on automobile production, which, due to the advancing of the date of the motor show, is expected to be around 300,000 cars each for November and December.

Demand from other fields seems likely to increase also. Tin plate output has reversed its recent decline and advanced last week from 55 per cent to 60 per cent. Industrial and commercial building and government projects are expected to take more steel for the rest of the year. The perennial hope persists that railroad demand will increase with the increased rate of carloadings.

Operations, which have held unusually steady this fall, are providing excellent comparisons with the depression years. Finished steel shipments of United States Steel Corporation for October, at 687,000 tons, were almost exactly twice those of October, 1934. The industry's average daily output of steel ingots for October was the largest for the month since May, 1934.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60c a line for one or two insertions, 56c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 52c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

WOMEN—Easy spare time money for you. Sell friends, neighbors unsurpassed quality dress fabrics, women's and children's dresses, lingerie, corsets, hosiery. Liberal commissions. No experience—no investment needed. 15-day consignment plan. We loan you the sample outfit and teach you the work. Build up a permanent and profitable business for yourself. Write for territory. MUTUAL FABRIC CO., Dept. 1036, Binghamton, N. Y.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30c a line for one or two insertions, 27c a line for three, four and five insertions within a week, and 24c a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EARN Christmas money selling guaranteed hosiery to consumer; excellent value, good profit, splendid repeat business; holiday backing; experience unnecessary. STERLING STOCKINGS, 1328 Broadway, N. Y.

SELL guaranteed first quality EVERWEAR Hosiery, nationally advertised lingerie and exclusive novelties; to friends, etc.; excellent profits; start now; substantial Christmas earnings. EVERWEAR HOSIERY CO., 154 Nassau Street, New York.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C. 15 W. 95th—Beautiful one-room unfurnished apartments, tile baths, kitchenettes, Frigidaires; near church, subway. RI. 9-3851.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present-day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-2318

DANCING

PETERS-WRIGHT STUDIO
15 West 67th, New York. ADULT AND CHILDREN'S DANCING. Tr. 7-9490.

DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY

CASH for Old Gold, Watches, Dental Gold, Silver, Trinkets, etc. Prompt attention to Mail Orders. S. SANDLER & CO., 145 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified Advertising

United States and Canada

(Continued)

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

MISS ANNSON AGENCY, 431 Riverside Drive (113th), nurses, governesses, infants' nurses, home assistants. N. Y. C. Un 4-6343.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

PARROTS—African gray, double yellow head Mexican, finger tame, talks, sings and whistles; perfect plumage and health; satisfaction guaranteed. FLORA F. KNIGHT, 617 South Ave., Wilkinsburg, Pa.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Repairing, Remodeling. Ready-to-wear and custom-made garments at very moderate prices. 345 Seventh Avenue, New York City. PE 6-2279

HELP WANTED—MEN

GENTLEMAN wanted for ladies' hair-cutting; splendid opportunity for right man. EXCLUSIVE BEAUTY & GIFT SHOP, 223 Hale St., Charleston, W. Va.

STENOGRAPHER, young man, high school graduate; $25; opportunity; other positions open. LOUISE C. HAHN AGENCY, 280 Broadway, New York City.

HOMES WITH ATTENTION

ROSE TERRACE—Beautiful home, harmonious surroundings for rest and study. Tel. Trinity 0697. 6441 Overbrook Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

JEWELERS

WATCH AND CLOCK REPAIRING AT H. N. LOCKWOOD, Inc., Jewelers, 120 Tremont St., Room 328, Boston. Same Firm since 1887.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, storage household goods, private rooms, household removals; packing, shipping. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE. Tel. Edgecombe 4-1312, New York City.

MOVERS KENmore 6316 WM. McDONALD & CO. 709 Dartmouth St. Boston

OFFICE FURNITURE

LARGE selection of new and used furniture for office or studio. DRIVER DESK COMPANY, 6 East 33rd, New York City.

OFFICES TO LET

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, 551 Fifth Ave., Room 3400. MU. 6-2165, TRA. 7-0272.

OLD GOLD AND SILVER

WHY not bring in those Old Rings, Bracelets and Watches—Cash in Return. ARTHUR W. PITT, 26 West Street, Boston.

PAYING GUESTS

Silver Birches

Lake Ronkonkoma, Long Island, N. Y.

Home for rest, study and recreation

BOOKLET Phone Ronk. 16

PIANO TUNING

GUARANTEED and expert piano tuning $3.00. Marcel Riou, 2053 45th St., Long Island City, N. Y. Tel. Astoria 8-10171

REAL ESTATE

MAPLEWOOD—Several lovely 6-room houses, convenient locations, rent or sale. FREDERICK D. SMITH, 1878 Springfield Avenue, Maplewood, N. J. Telephone SO. 2-6285.

WHEN *you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.*

ROOMS TO LET

N. Y. C., 58th St., 135 W.—THOMAS RESIDENTIAL CLUB FOR WOMEN, newly decorated studio rooms, singles, doubles, community kitchens, maid-service, showers, etc. Col. 5-8736.

N. Y. C., 2025 Broadway (70th St.) Apt. 9-C—Furnished rooms; business, professional people; references exchanged; moderate rates. Susquehanna 7-8213.

N. Y. C., 603 W. 111th St.—Delightful sunny double, single, running water, kitchen privileges, elevator; convenient subway, cars. GARRETT.

N. Y. C., 430 W. 118th St.—Sunny, quiet, warm court room, opposite Columbia; near Subway; lady, Apt. 73.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

CAPABLE woman desires position as saleslady, matron, companion to single person; free to travel. Write Box C-23, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Avenue, New York.

EXPERIENCED companion or attendant; good driver; own car; Christian Scientist preferred; University 4-3510. Write Box K-21, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

EXPERIENCED attendant, specialty elderly people, manage home, $25 and $30 weekly. Dial 2-1498, IDA E. MURRAY, 19 Kensington Rd., Worcester, Mass.

PITTSBURGH, PA.—Accountant-bookkeeper desires position; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation. Tax reports. Box A-14, 717 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SECRETARY—President of large national food company, leaving New York, wishes to obtain position for excellent woman secretary-assistant who has been with him twelve years and is unable to accompany him; unreservedly recommended to executive who requires secretary of unusual personality and intelligence. Write X-60, Suite 2240, 500 Fifth Ave., New York City.

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS Bought, Sold and Rented. Repairing. Arcade Typewriter, 30 Boylston St., Boston.

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions, 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week, 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2. Temple Bar 1364.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

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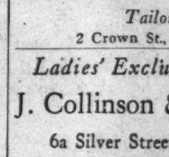
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DELAY has always been injurious to those who are prepared.—LUCAN.

Daily Features

THE people's safety is the law of God.
—JAMES OTIS

Worth Knowing

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Is That So?

2.

Check √ True or False

(Seven Out of 10 Is a Good Score)

1. Harding followed Wilson in the White House. (*True..... False.....*)

2. FDIC and CSB designate organized efforts under the New Deal. (*True..... False.....*)

3. Jacob was sold by his brothers into slavery. (*True..... False.....*)

4. The following sentence conforms to the rules of good English: "Despite the fact that I need more, I only have three dollars." (*True..... False.....*)

5. One of the following words is misspelled: picnicking, souvenir, colonnade. (*True..... False.....*)

6. The French phrase "embarras de richesse" means "financially embarrassed." (*True..... False.....*)

7. New Mexico has a higher peak than has Oregon. (*True..... False.....*)

8. "Enervate" and "invigorate" are synonyms. (*True..... False.....*)

9. John Bunyan lived in the eighteenth century. (*True..... False.....*)

10. If you were to fly due south from Miami, Florida, you would pass to the east of the Panama Canal. (*True..... False.....*)

[Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on This Page]

A Prayer

MAY I be no man's enemy, and may I be the friend of that which is eternal and abides. May I never quarrel with those nearest to me; and, if I do, may I be reconciled quickly. May I never devise evil against any man; if any devise evil against me, may I escape uninjured and without the need of hurting him.

May I love, seek, and attain only that which is good. May I wish for all men's happiness and envy none.
—*Eusebius.*

Is That So?

(Answers to No. 2)

1. True. Wilson was the twenty-eighth President and Harding was the twenty-ninth.
2. True. FDIC stands for Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, and CSB stands for Central Statistical Board.
3. False. It was Joseph, who was sold by his brothers into slavery (see Gen. 37:26-28).
4. False. Recast to ". . . have only . . ."
5. False. All are correctly spelled.
6. False. It means "more than can be used."
7. True. North Truchas Peak, in New Mexico, is 13,306 feet high, and Oregon's Mt. Hood is 11,235.
8. False. They are antonyms.
9. False. He lived from 1628 to 1688.
10. False. You would pass some miles to the west of the Panama Canal.

Children's Corner

The Little Lead Sailor Boy Goes Home

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE Little Lead Sailor Boy lay flat on his back in the daffodil bed and blinked at the yellow sun. He was waiting for Jimmy to come and get him and take him into the nursery. He waited and waited, but Jimmy did not come. At last he rose stiffly to his feet and rubbed all the sunshine out of his eyes.

"Jimmy has forgotten me," he sighed. "Perhaps he doesn't even love me any more. I must go to find another home."

The Little Lead Sailor Boy right-about-faced and went march, march, down the path and out of the garden. By and by he came to Old Tab; she was watching her kittens as they romped about in the sunshine.

"Perhaps I can live with her," thought the Litte Lead Sailor Boy.

He marched up to her and said politely, "You seem to be such a happy family, perhaps you would let me live with you."

Old Tab looked at him with her great green eyes. "Do you drink milk out of a saucer, and do you sharpen your claws on a tree?" she asked.

"No," said the Little Lead Sailor Boy, "I drink milk from a cup, and I don't have any claws to sharpen."

"Humph," said Old Tab. "Then perhaps you had better find someone else to live with. Good-by."

The Little Lead Sailor Boy right-about-faced and went sadly away. By and by he came to Rover's kennel. Rover was fast asleep in the doorway. The Little Lead Sailor stooped over and tapped him lightly on the end of his nose and asked, "May I live with you in your kennel? I think Jimmy doesn't love me any more."

Rover looked at the Little Lead Sailor Boy out of one sleepy eye. "Can you bark? Can you race with Jimmy?" he asked.

The Little Lead Sailor Boy, realizing how long it had taken him to march to the kennel from the daffodil bed, shook his head. "No," he said, "I cannot bark, and I can't run races with Jimmy."

"Well," said Rover, laying his head back down on his paws, "all members of my household are loud barkers and fast racers. Perhaps you had better find someone else to live with. Good-by."

Bravely the Little Lead Sailor Boy right-about-faced and marched out of the yard. By and by he came to a lovely pond, and on this pond Lady Goose was swimming idly about.

DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Can you swim?" asked the Goose

"Water! Water!" cried the Little Lead Sailor Boy. "Just the place for me!" And he shouted to Lady Goose: "Lady Goose! Oh, Lady Goose! May I live on this pond with you? You see, I'm a sailor, and I like the water, too."

Lady Goose took a last nibble at a water lily, then she swam slowly up to the bank. "Can you swim?" she asked. Half-ashamed the Little Lead Sailor Boy shook his head for he suddenly remembered that he had always ridden in boats but had never learned to swim. Slowly he turned about and marched away. And as he made his way slowly back to the garden, he said to himself:

"I expect Jimmy still loves me. I'll just go back to the daffodil bed and wait for him to find me."

So march, march went the Little Lead Sailor Boy back to the daffodil bed, and he laid himself on the ground to wait for Jimmy. And he hadn't waited long before Jimmy came rushing into the garden and picked him up.

"Oh, you dear Little Lead Sailor Boy! How I've missed you!" he cried, and happily he carried the Little Lead Sailor Boy back to the nursery.

Prophecy Fulfilled

These Squirrels Were Adopted When Young by the Family Cat; and the Unusual Combination Has Been Quite Successful, as the Happy Family Group Reveals. The Snapshot Was Submitted to the Monitor Camera Club by Constance EnHolm, New York City.

VOCATIONS

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Celluloid Etchings

ANY boy or girl interested in art may look to the kitchen to provide him or her with the main tools for making "etchings." A clothes wringer and a bar of laundry soap are the main implements, to which are added a piece of celluloid, a darning needle, a bottle of etching ink, and the necessary paper for the transfer.

The celluloid, which may be bought at a hardware store, is placed over the subject to be reproduced. The design is traced upon the celluloid with the fine-pointed darning needle, which actually gives the effect of a dry-point etching.

Then the back of the celluloid is wet with laundry soap before it is placed on a thin metal plate—a rather heavy extra cake pan bottom will do. Etching ink is daubed over the celluloid with "airy touch," and the excess is removed with mosquito netting.

Then over all goes the paper. Any kind of paper will serve. And over the paper goes the piece of an old felt hat.

The whole is turned through a clothes wringer and placed on a bread board to dry. Place weights on the edges so the paper won't curl up.

The "etchings" thus produced are often surprisingly attractive, so much so that they may be framed or sold in "print" form at art or book stores. M. F. A.

What They Say

Youth's Curiosity

"The intellectual curiosity of youth must be satisfied. Politics, economics, history, sociology—these are matters of prime interest to moderns. The cinema must attempt to satisfy that curiosity and forget its eternal preoccupation with love stories."—*Alexander Korda, British director.*

Opera and Tibbett

"The opera needs to be humanized and popularized, and Hollywood is the medium to accomplish this."—*Lawrence Tibbett.*

Front Page Foe

"Publicity is the dictator's deadliest foe."—*Col. Frank Knox.*

In Lighter Vein

Just an Expert

An old gentleman smiled as he watched a rural-looking man sitting on a fencepost gaping at the telegraph wires.

"Waiting to see a message go along, eh?"

The other grinned and replied, "Yes."

The old gentleman sat down and for the next ten minutes tried hard to dispel the other's ignorance.

"Now," he said at last, "as you know something about the matter, I hope you will spread your knowledge among the other farmers."

"But I don't work on a farm."

"You don't, eh?"

"No, I'm foreman of this line crew and we're testing out a new wire."—*Montreal Star.*

Disillusioned

A British tourist journeyed from Cairo to the Pyramids. Fired by romantic tales, he felt sure he had reached the land where nothing savoring of western civilization would be allowed to disturb the Arabian Nights atmosphere.

When he reached the Pyramids and was hoisted to a camel by a picturesque Arab, he quivered with delight. But he had a rude awakening.

"What's your camel's name?" he asked the Arab.

"Greta Garbo," was the answer.—*Tit-Bits.*

Play Safe

If you your lips would save from slips,
Five things observe with care:
Of whom you speak, to whom you speak,
And how and when and where.

If you your ears would save from jeers,
Three things keep meekly hid:
Myself and I, and mine and my,
And what we do or did.
—*The Forester.*

—Tit-Bits

"Go on, Arthur. Play the game. Give him a whole one."

Parliamentary Practice
Question Box

Questions Addressed to This Department Will Be Answered by Arthur T. Lewis, Author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Question: At a certain meeting a motion was made and carried. This motion was then rescinded, whereupon the same member made another motion which was lost. Should all these actions be recorded in the minutes?

Answer: Yes. Robert's Rules of Order (page 247) specifies that the minutes shall record "all main motions (except such as were withdrawn)—and all other motions that were not lost or withdrawn." All the motions mentioned were main motions and should be recorded together with the disposal of them.

Daily Anecdote

Protection

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN it was announced that Dr. Ahlwart was to deliver a lecture in New York City, everyone looked for serious trouble. His talks generally stirred up prejudice against the Jews. Some of Dr. Ahlwart's sympathizers went to Theodore Roosevelt, then Police Commissioner of New York, and demanded protection for the speaker. "He shall have ample protection," the commissioner assured them.

Mr. Roosevelt asked that thirty trustworthy, intelligent policemen of the Jewish race be sent to him, men whose faces most clearly indicated their race. When they arrived Mr. Roosevelt said to them:

"I am going to assign you men to the most honorable service you have ever done, the protection of an enemy, and the defense of religious liberty and free speech in the chief city of the United States. You all know who and what Dr. Ahlwart is. I am going to put you in charge of the hall where he lectures and hold you responsible for perfect order throughout the evening. I have no more sympathy with Jew baiting than you have. But this is a country where your people are free to think and speak as they choose in religious matters, as long as they do not interfere with the peace and comfort of their neighbors, and Dr. Ahlwart is entitled to the same privilege. It should be your pride to see that he is protected in it; that will be the finest way of showing your appreciation of the liberty you yourselves enjoy under the American flag."

The surprise of Ahlwart and his followers may well be imagined when, on entering the hall, they found these Jewish policemen on duty. Only one person tried to interfere with Dr. Ahlwart's discourse, and he was promptly removed. So well did they perform their duty, the meeting, through lack of opposition, was a flat failure.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Wood for Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Baton Rouge, La.

THIS fall many needy Negro families of this city are facing the winter months with more hope and confidence than ever before. This is due to one woman's thoughtfulness and generosity.

This woman owns much property near here, most of which is thickly wooded swamp land. During the summer, while the swamp was dry, she opened her gates hospitably to the poor—Negroes as well as whites—inviting them to cut and haul away whatever wood they might need for the winter.

Each day she came among them, chatting pleasantly while they worked. Upon one thing did she insist: that each had the right to what he had cut, and she saw to it that this right was respected.

So, now that cooler days are approaching, many families smile gratefully as they view the neat wood piles, more than sufficient to carry them through the cold weather.

Brevities

Baudette (Minn.) Region: If you like to be staggered, here are some figures that should do the trick for you. If you were to get $24 a minute it would take you 2000 years to earn the money the Government has spent in the last three years.

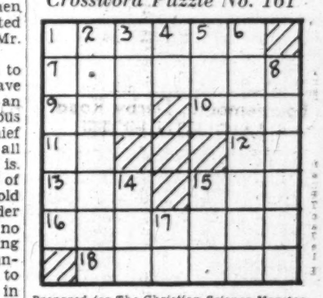
Rochester (N. Y.) Times-Union: Plaids for the college girl will be unusually large this autumn. What interests father is the possibility of small checks for son as well as daughter.

Montreal Star: No doubt Ethiopia could get around Mr. Roosevelt's injunction against American travel on her ships by transferring the same to Swiss registry.

Ottawa Evening Citizen: English lecturer says people on this continent do not know how to enjoy leisure. They go to hear English lecturers, for instance.

Punch: The ex-Kaiser is an early riser. Up, in fact, at Doorn.

Crossword Puzzle No. 161



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across
1—A color
7—Handled
9—Free
10—Grow old
11—Preposition
12—Near
13—Humor
15—Consumed
16—Strew
18—Excites

Down
1—Lets fall loosely
2—Aperture
3—A color
4—Sun-god
5—Greek letter
6—Recipient of a legacy
8—Restrains from acting
14—Hindu cymbals
15—Siamese coin
17—Tantalum: chem. symbol

[The Solution Will Be Found Elsewhere]

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Yes, Yes—By All Means*

By LE PELLEY

ISN'T THIS THE DAY THE DOODLEDUCK CLUB MEETS —? WHERE IS EVERYBODY?
WE'RE NOT MEETING IN THE CLUBHOUSE TODAY— WE'RE MEETING IN BUDDY'S KITCHEN
WE HAD A VOTE AND DECIDED IT WAS TOO COLD TO MEET IN THE CLUBHOUSE
NONSENSE! THIS IS ONE OF THE NICEST DAYS WE'VE HAD
BESIDES — BUDDY'S MOTHER IS BAKING COOKIES
OH — WELL PERHAPS IT WOULD BE MORE COMFORTABLE INSIDE

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*His Story and He's Sticking to It*

By CARMACK

Now what do you suppose has happened?
The Boss has been telling everybody how I saved up a lot of bones and gave a "party" for all my dog friends!
But it wasn't my party at all, and I didn't save up the bones— They belonged to the Gloom Chasers and it was one of our regular bone gnawing festivals —
I've wiggled my tail and told him that a dozen times but he still doesn't seem to understand—
And he goes right on telling the story to everybody he meets—shucks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1935 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

A Break in the Clouds

ONE clear gleam of hope brightened the grim gloom of this Armistice Day. President Roosevelt announced the cessation of strife on one front of the world trade war. Canada and the United States are to cease firing along that famous unguarded frontier—"unguarded" that is except for bristling weapons of commercial warfare.

At last the two nations having perhaps the best opportunities for friendship of all the nations in the world are coming to their senses. They will cease the tariff war that has helped to destroy a mutually beneficial trade, a trade worth $1,400,000,000 in 1929 and now reduced to $500,000,000. That is the meaning of the reciprocity agreement Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Mackenzie King, Canada's new Premier, have arranged. But let there be no mistake. We should not overestimate. This is only a truce, and only on a single front.

The general trade war in which the nations of the world are destroying one another's prosperity and economic security goes on. The commercial conflict which largely lies at the bottom of open hostilities in Ethiopia and of hurried arming in Europe, Asia and America has not ceased. The refusal to take the goods such countries as Italy, Germany and Japan wish to exchange for raw materials is still causing them to look to other means of acquiring these things they consider essential. Those instruments of war, quotas, tariffs, embargoes, and depreciated currencies, are still working their destruction. The attempt to give trade a language or a race continues.

But on one front we have a truce. How much is it worth? Does it hold any hope of a general pacification? Of course, it is made under especially favorable circumstances. To many Americans and Canadians there can seem to be no sound reason for erecting barriers between themselves which would not be tolerated between their states or provinces. One of the principal reasons for the joining of the thirteen original American states was to obtain the benefits of free trade among them. The Constitution emphatically forbade the raising of trade walls by any state. The situation was similar in Canada.

Both countries have vastly gained by the ability to get supplies and find markets free from restriction from the Atlantic to the Pacific One may reasonably ask, Why should the lines of trade run merely east and west? Why should not the same benefits arise from trade that flowed freely from the Gulf of Mexico to Hudson's Bay? Today political union is not necessary to win that advantage for all the states and provinces north of the Rio Grande. The removal of trade barriers can be achieved merely by treaty action. Even the most-favored-nation clause is no great obstacle; the proximity of Canada and the United States provides savings in transportation which give each a natural advantage in the other's markets over others enjoying the same privileges.

We have a truce. Not yet can we call it peace. For still we find discussion in terms of "concessions," the United States "giving" Canada entry to certain markets, and vice versa. Advantages are measured still only in wealth that can be sent out, rather than in wealth that can be brought in. Apparently the concept of money as the only wealth, of selling as the only gain, persists. Before we shall have real trade peace even on this one front, there must be a fundamental change in the attitude. But here is a beginning. From this start it may be that the nations can go on to a peacemaking that will end the world trade war and lessen the likelihood of another general catastrophe. If so, this truce may prove more enduring than the armistice which merely ended open hostilities in 1918.

It Might Become a Vogue

ALTHOUGH many newspapers are not averse to stimulating sales by appeals to morbid imagination, some are mindful of their responsibility in printing and emphasizing such reading matter.

A case in point is the Toronto Star's delicacy of feeling in issuing a special edition consisting of one copy from which all mention was deleted regarding the slaying of Ruth Taylor and the arrest of Harry O'Donnell, charged with the crime. The "edition" was especially printed for O'Donnell's wife, and delivered to her in a maternity hospital.

The incident indicates recognition in newspaper circles that crime news may be cruel, dangerous and nonessential. Since the deleterious shock of crime news on the thought of the innocently involved is recognized, it may be time to consider the effect that incessant day-by-day hammering of such news may have on the thought of the general readers.

Many editors are coming to see that one of the tendencies in the more reputable newspapers is toward a better balance between actual news and stories that merely repeat another episode in the long, repetitious tale of crime.

The Toronto Star deserves praise for the consideration shown Mrs. O'Donnell. It might be interesting for others to try the same experiment on the whole body of their readers.

British Election Issues

THE National Government in Britain, though giving the international situation as its reason for holding a general election, can never have hoped that the contest which is now in full swing would turn on a single issue. Foreign politics looms large, but it is the background against which other great issues are being staged. All the parties were agreed on the policy of strongly supporting the Covenant of the League of Nations. But while the Government sees in the strained international situation an occasion for demanding a strengthening of the defense forces, its opponents declare that the forcing of an election is an attempt to secure a mandate for excessive armaments.

On both foreign and domestic questions the differences between the Government and its opponents are quantitative rather than qualitative. Both want adequate defense measures; but the Conservatives have their minds on expansion, the Socialists on ultimate contraction. Both believe in expenditure on unemployment; but while the Conservatives would spend a little, out of income, the Socialists would spend much, out of capital.

Behind the Socialists are masses who clamor for disarmament; behind the National Government (which, to be quite fair to it, is honestly set on peace) are assertive right-wing Conservatives who never cease to urge the necessity of a stronger navy and bigger air force.

Both sides have their Left and Right wings. The Government is pleasing the Tory element in regard to defense. It is pleasing its important progressive element by stealing some of the thunder of its opponents, offering as last-minute concessions the too-long-refused reform which would raise the school-leaving age, and nationalization of mining royalties.

The main strength of the opposition is that of the Labor Party. The Liberal Party does not look to capture many seats, but is expected to divert votes from the Government. Mr. Lloyd George's National Council for Peace and Reconstruction does not profess to be associated with any party, but its influence in the constituencies is mainly against the Government.

For all parties unemployment and relief are the principal domestic issues. The Labor Party seeks to win the discontented to their side in their championship of more generosity in the administration of relief, and it is trying to make capital out of the dilatoriness of the Government in issuing official regulations governing unemployment pay. The party in power points to the reduction of unemployment, while their opponents attack the Government for the inadequacy of its plans.

The issues are confused because there is genuine reforming zeal in every party, and a drag on the wheels in every party. The essential differences are more those of outlook than of program, of men rather than measures. The National Government holds the trump cards, but, even so, does not expect that it will return with the overwhelming majority of 1931.

Economy, Where Art Thou?

THE House of Representatives Committee on Expenditures in the Executive Departments has just come into unaccustomed notice through a letter sent out by John J. Cochran of Missouri, its chairman, to heads of all government departments and independent agencies and to some members of Congress, asking suggestions for reducing expenses and improving efficiency.

This is very commendable. Whatever economies can be made without crippling the departments or commissions will help toward the desirable end of balancing, if possible, the 1936-37 budget. Would it seem rash then to suggest that the members of the committee, if they are really interested in saving the budget, turn their attention also to warding off what is probably the worst single threat to its balance in the coming session—the immediate payment of the bonus at a cost of $2,000,000,000? Yes, it probably would seem rash, for fifteen of the twenty-one members voted to override the President's veto of the Patman bill and a sixteenth proposed an alternative mode of payment.

Nor is the 1936-37 budget the only one at stake. A development in the American Legion lobby in Washington shows the trend of veterans' bloc pressure. Edward M. Lewis, legislative officer, has been displaced—and reportedly at a higher salary—by William Barnes. Mr. Lewis, while having influenced much veterans' legislation, was not in sympathy with a pending bill for pensions to widows and orphans of World War veterans not killed in service. He had urged his associates to "stay away from pensions." The implication is plain: After the bonus, pensions, and the quicker the bonus the quicker and bigger the pensions.

The United States still is paying pensions to three widows and one daughter of veterans of the War of 1812, and to 97,804 dependents of Civil War veterans. War risk insurance, hospitalization and adjusted compensation legislation all represent unprecedented efforts to make this sort of thing unnecessary as an aftermath of America's part in the World War. But still pensions are asked.

Will those who rightly wish to comb any unnecessary "taxeaters" from the departmental pay rolls help also to protect Uncle Sam against being imposed upon from other directions?

On Frenchman's Bay

Book News of the Day

THE material out of which Mary Ellen Chase has woven her new novel, SILAS CROCKETT (New York: Macmillan. $2.50) is similar to that of "Mary Peters." The Maine coast, a seafaring family, the romance of sailing vessels, industrial changes that came with successive generations, and persistent mental and spiritual qualities—these are the substance of both volumes. This time there is more emphasis on the careers of the men of the family, though it is always women whom Miss Chase understands and likes best. This time there is a more diffused interest, spread over several generations instead of being centered in one character. This time, too, there are fewer of those descriptive passages of extraordinary beauty and introspective analysis. Less of these, but more varied narrative.

A hundred years ago Crocketts were building ships at the yards of Saturday Cove and sailing these ships around the world. Capt. James Crockett had built the finest house in town and there his wife Abigail saw to the ways of an ample household and dealt out pungent comments on life. Their surviving son, Silas, was captain of the stately ship Southern Seas. He knew the gales off Cape Horn, had sold New England cottons, hardware and notions at Hawaii, had taken on sandalwood at Honolulu, tea and spices at Java, silks in China. Canton and Calcutta were as familiar to him as Boston, and he was going to be a rich man before he and Solace Winship had been many years married.

The heritage of a sailing tradition that descended to their son Nicholas was a hindrance to him. Sails were being supplanted by steam. Deborah, wife of Nicholas, was all for steam. Good offers were open to Nicholas, but he chose sails, and in an interval, waiting for the command, and needing a little ready money, he went on a fishing vessel and lost his life.

His son Reuben had no more glorious sea career left him than that of captain of a Maine passenger steamer, running between Rockland and his own town. Even that grew less and less lucrative as summer visitors came to depend upon automobiles. By the time Reuben's son, Silas 2d, was 14, his father was selling the family portraits to keep the boy in school, and Great-Great-Grandmother Abigail Crockett's wedding furniture sent Silas 2d to Bowdoin for a year. In 1930 even the little passenger steamer stopped running and the beautiful old Crockett house had to be sold. The sea career of young Silas took the form of employment in a herring cannery.

These changes are reflected in the lives of upstanding, enterprising, steadfast Maine men, and their even more steadfast wives. The best parts of the book are those that revive pictures of older days, the great seafaring days of Maine, the past whose existence is verified by gracious old mansions still standing.

W. K. R.

Incomplete Justice

Synagogue in Moscow

THE Jewish "Day of Atonement," perhaps the most important of Jewish religious holidays, fell this year in Moscow upon an exceptionally warm and sunny October day. In the afternoon we made our way to the Bolshoi (Great) Synagogue to observe how religious worship is conducted in a land ruled by atheists. This is the larger of two synagogues still permitted to function in Moscow; last year there were three, but one has been closed during the year.

As we turned into a narrow street, we encountered a surging crowd of worshipers who were unable to find a place in the packed synagogue. Men, women and children stood about in groups on the sidewalks and in the street, some conversing as they awaited their turn, others straining their ears to catch the responses from within, which they attempted to follow in well-worn copies of the Talmud.

To some of those waiting we explained that we should like to see the services. Hospitably they exhorted those in front to make room for us, and we were passed along from group to group until we found ourselves in the synagogue, standing with hundreds of men, young and old, against the rear walls of the auditorium. Above us, in commodious boxes, sat women, and on the lower floor men occupied every seat and every inch of standing room.

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The day-long service had proceeded for hours and was to continue until sunset. The cantor stood facing the altar, intoning the service while the congregation at appropriate times joined in the responses. In spite of the overcrowding, the constant movement of worshipers passing in and out, the atmosphere was that of reverent attention. Beside us stood two young men, about eighteen years of age, who had lived all their lives under the Soviet regime. Each of them carried a much-thumbed copy of the Talmud, and followed the responses with the ease of familiarity. The number of young people everywhere was surprising to us because Soviet antireligious propaganda is directed to the young.

Passing out after a time into the street, we joined a group gathered around a gesticulating young man. He was a Communist, attempting to expound the fallacies of religion. A sturdy "proletarian" with a broad provincial accent impatiently interrupted his flow of eloquence. "Young man, why do you presume to talk like this to such a crowd? Do you believe your empty words will make any impression upon true believers?" The crowd laughed delightedly and applauded. An earnest middle-aged woman cried, "Why should I not believe in God if I like?" The crowd shouted, "Yes, why shouldn't she?" The young man, shaking his head, discontinued his harangue.

From a two-story building next to the synagogue came the strains of jazz music. We asked a waiting worshiper, "What is this?" He shrugged his shoulders, and replied: "The Communists have organized a demonstration in the Latvian Club. Every year they do this on the Day of Atonement. Last year they served beer and sandwiches to all Jews. This year it is a jazz band."

* * *

We proceeded into the club without difficulty; it was not crowded like the synagogue. The seats in the auditorium were occupied mostly by old people, listening apathetically to a young man who was earnestly declaring that all religion is a device to enslave the worker, and has no place in a country where the workers are their own masters. When the speaker had finished, the chairman applauded, but few listeners joined him.

"Now we will have dancing," announced the chairman briskly. "Those who have thrown off the shackles of religion may enjoy themselves." The orchestra struck up an ancient jazz tune. After some urging, two young girls began to dance together; the crowd formed a circle around them, watching their unfamiliar movements with curiosity. But no one else joined in the dance, and the girls, smiling self-consciously, occupied the floor alone.

We passed from the club into the afternoon sunshine. Two old women sat on a pile of lumber in the yard. We asked: "Why don't you go in? The club has comfortable seats." One of the women sniffed. "We are waiting our turn in the synagogue," she replied. "But we are not weaklings, to find easy chairs in such a place. We shall wait here."

Outside in the street the voice of the cantor suddenly rose loud and clear above the strains of the jazz band, and the waiting worshipers stood silent in rapt attention. As we turned the corner, they still stood with faces toward the synagogue.

DEMAREE BESS

North . . South . . East . . West

A Nation's Granary and Larder

By Frank L. Perrin

ACROSS MISSOURI

A DAY or two ago I left the great Indiana and Illinois cornfields and bursting corncribs where I found them, in the vast level areas east of the Mississippi. That is their habitat, the place where they belong, chiefly because there is no other spot in the United States where they would fit. In Missouri, which we have just covered, and in Kansas and Iowa as well, millions upon millions of bushels of corn grow every year. Likewise in many other sections of the American continent. But corn seems indigenous to the states first mentioned, and as something transplanted in and acclimated to the other areas. I have seen corn growing in Mexico, where it seems to have no season of its own, and where, taking its own time to grow and mature, it makes a poor job of it. Only under stress or strong impulse do animate and inanimate things develop and attain their true stature and usefulness.

Someone, clearly under some misapprehension of the facts, long ago described this particular section of the country as the "corn belt." It is not a belt. It is an empire. Except for occasional hills and riverways this vast domain contains no marginal lands. To withdraw, by edict or otherwise, any of these fertile acres from annual cultivation and production would be arbitrarily to impose upon those who toil in other activities a burden of increased food costs in order that these acres and the men and women who occupy and gladly put them to purposeful use might enjoy higher prices for their products and a larger proportion of the national income.

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It is hard for a farmer's son, though years removed from the farm and farm home, to see the logic or the reasonableness of this experimental policy of enforced limitation of food production. The thrifty farmer and his more thrifty wife do not approve it. They condone it, apologetically, and suffer it for the time being, only in the hope that in some way it may serve to better the condition of those less fortunate than themselves. But just how this is to be done they do not exactly know. Neither do I know.

One gains the inescapable impression, riding across this inland empire between the two distant oceans, that there is an increasing desire to return again to the fundamental things in industry, in our social relations and in government. One need not be an expert in character analysis, in political economy or in any of the so-called modern arts of prognosis, to discover this clear and unmistakable trend. Once determined upon, the detour from the broad highway of speculation, inflated values, deflation, disappointment, enforced liquidation, and back again to the highway of sound and substantial values and fair exchange, has been well begun.

There is nothing so potent and powerful as a democracy, or in any nation that is self-governed, as the thought of the people themselves. This is equally true, though not so apparent, elsewhere. And this thought is manifested, or objectified, usually at least, in the kind and form of government under which the people enjoy freedom of thought or endure the oppression imposed by those who in some way have usurped the right to think for them.

* * *

And so I am impressed with the conviction that surely, sooner or later, this return to a somewhat older if not always a successful economic order will be accomplished. Fundamentally the problems of the farmer and the stockman have not been greatly affected, if at all, by the gradual emergence of the machine. Equipment that was modern four decades ago brought his lands into full cultivation. He may produce somewhat more now at slightly less expense for seeding and harvesting, but his net profit per acre or per crop has not been appreciably increased by the use of machines.

The farmer today finds, despite the failure of his percentage of profit to increase, that he is compelled to assume a tax burden out of all reasonable proportion to the value or earning power to meet. Realizing this, he is beginning to consider, with others, the impending burden of federal taxes, direct and indirect, which must be levied, sooner or later, to pay for what the sober-minded people of this country are beginning to believe is an excursion into the realm of economic possibilities. More and more of them, just now, are wondering how they are going to procure tickets for the return trip. They will make that transition surely, quickly and easily, when and if they feel disposed.

The Wide Horizon

Why Explore the Stratosphere?

By Herbert B. Nichols

CAPT. ALBERT W. STEVENS began to lay his plans for yesterday's flight several years ago. As initially disclosed to his brother officers they consisted of taking the largest pilotable balloon practical to build as high as it would go. As the plans unfolded, discovery of the stratosphere was made, cosmic rays became known, air-conditioned, sealed gondolas were made, radio improved, stratosphere flying became a reality—all of which meant that when the day of final preparations came, there would be a barrage also of other people's problems demanding such data as could be obtained only in the flight contemplated.

While the stratosphere is but one part of the new frontier that lies over our heads, it is one of the least-explored. Former balloon expeditions beyond the eight-mile post can be counted on the fingers. The whole blanket of air that surrounds our earth is like a roof that gives shelter in a storm. It enables comfortable living but hides much of what is going on elsewhere in the universe.

The balloonists rose through 95 per cent of the "roofing material" contained in one eighth of the roof thickness in order to penetrate as far as possible with instruments designed to find out as much as possible about conditions beyond. Though months may elapse before many of the results of this trip are known, yet the reasons why certain data were sought are none the less interesting.

* * *

Those mysterious cosmic rays, the most powerful rays known, can best be studied in the stratosphere. If enough data can be collected it is hoped eventually that their origin and nature can be determined, and through them some clue found as to the history of the universe. At 73,000 feet they were found to occur 150 times as frequently as at sea level.

Aviation wants more knowledge of stratosphere winds. Planes seek to travel faster and higher, yet safety is equally necessary.

The weather, extremely important to mankind, provides another reason for high ballooning. Winds and horizontal air currents are held responsible for weather below. These were studied on the flight by automatic instruments and a composite picture made of conditions from the ground up, and then back down again.

There are many followers of Svante Arrhenius, originator of the theory that plants and animals evolved from spores, single celled organisms which perhaps came from somewhere in space eons ago. Biologists want to know whether such microscopic specimens are capable of existing in the stratosphere cold—and whether or not any new microscopic spores can be collected above, not known yet on the earth below.

* * *

Radio, once a toy, now a necessity, is believed to hold secrets discoverable at high altitudes. Studies were made of ultra-short radio waves, those which are almost light waves and are believed to be incapable of traveling beyond the line of sight. These are the waves desired for television work. Also, by measuring the changes in strength of ordinary broadcasting waves at different heights, and studying their travels upward, it is hoped to learn more about the ionosphere, turbulent region of ionized particles above the stratosphere which toss radio waves back to the earth like tennis balls thrown against the ceiling.

If anyone still doubts the earth is round after studying geography, Captain Stevens hopes his camera will produce a convincing picture of the horizon showing the earth's curvature. If a camera could be carried far enough above the surface, it would reveal a sphere.

While there is much to be said for blazing neoteric trails into the upper regions, and for unfolding knowledge of the physical nature of the universe in which we dwell, perhaps the greater gain is in the gossamer-appearing rewards of enthusiasm and inspiration that accompany such human activity.

Mirror of Opinion

"The Vanishing R"

THE three R's, "Reading, 'Riting and 'Rithmetic," taught in the day of the little red schoolhouse, did not comprise the entire curriculum; there was a fourth R, that played a vital part in the education of our hardy first settlers, whose industry and thrift built up this nation. The fourth R was Religion and the pursuit of Righteousness.

The belief that man was a spirit, and not merely a body, was not then considered debatable, and in the training of a child the spiritual welfare was looked upon as the primary consideration. This point of view elicits small attention today, though many find our present methods sadly inadequate, and are now stressing the need of placing far greater emphasis upon the teaching of good citizenship. These critics realize that it profits little if a pupil excels in the three R's, and other branches of learning, if he comes forth a clever little crook, devoid of principle, an adept at lying and cheating, and with no compunction as to the appropriation of another's goods.

Good citizenship is only to be obtained by implanting in the youthful minds those principles and standards which have in the past formed the foundation of our Christian communities, where upright and honorable citizens were trained to fear God and uphold the laws and to respect the rights of their fellow men. If such precepts and standards are not implanted early, they are not likely to be acquired in later years.—*Caroline Ticknor, in the Boston Evening Transcript.*